The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,437 New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 27, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
L. Indus	3462	600	W. E. Breeze	28th July.
— Assam	3658	540	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
L. Rome	6813	1000	G. F. Cates	11th ,,
M. Malwa	2369	500	G. W. Atkinson	18th ,,
L. Carthage	5014	1000	G. N. Hector	25th ,,
— Gwalior	2753	500	P. Harris	1st Sept.
L. Parramatta	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	8th ,,
M. Cathay	2383	500	T. Fairlough	15th ,,
				Friday.
L. Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons	25th Sept.
— Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	2nd Oct.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel	Tons. H.P.	Captains	On 1885.
KHEDIVE	3860 600	A. C. Loggin	24th July.
VERONA	3116 600	M. de Horne	7th Aug.
TEHERAN	2388 400	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
KOHILA	3500 700	W. Barratt	4th Sept.
BRINDISI	3 42 550	I. Reeves	18th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 16, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (24 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 25th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 300, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 15, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons. H.P.	
MANILLA	4,500 850	1st Augt. 1885
CHINA	5,000 850	1st Sept. ,,
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000 850	1st Oct. ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 6, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons. H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. VICTORIA	3357 480	Wm. Russel	28th July.
s.s. ASIA	3500 480	John Craig	18th August.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 5, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 18, 1885. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

11, ESPLANADE-ROAD.

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THACKER & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

JUST OUT

Rs. 5, by post Rs. 5-5, or by V.P.P. Rs. 5-9.

WYVERN'S
CULINARY JOTTINGS,
Being a Treatise in Thirty Chapters
ON
REFORMED COOKERY
FOR
ANGLO-INDIANS
With Thirty Menus worked out in Detail,
5TH EDITION REVISED AND ENLARGED.

THACKER AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at the office and at the book-sellers.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 31st July, 1885, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on Monday, 27th July, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail,) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Buarea, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th July, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th July, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey any where *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

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Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

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A NEW FABRIC adapted for Ladies' and Children's Dresses and Underclothing.

Plain Ecru-tinted in piece of 50 to 54 yards, 34 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.
in cut Rs. 2-4, per yard.

TWILLED SILK LONG CLOTH.

The same colour and material but slightly thicker, very suitable for Gentleman's Coats, Shirts and Undervests or sleeping suits.

Price per piece of 50 to 54 yards, 30 inches wide Rs. 2-4 per yard.
In cut Rs. 2-8 per yard.

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Agents to the sole Proprietors :

TREACHER AND Co, Limited,
HEAD OFFICES—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

TRAVELLING RUGS AND MAUDS.

REAL SCOTCH MAUDS—IMPORTED DIRECT

All Wool Mauds in the following Clan Favours
"ROYAL STUART,"
"GORDON,"
"ARGYLL,"
"MACKENZIE" &c., &c.
Each Rs. 28-8 nett.

All Wool Mauds in a variety of Scotch Mixtures at Rs. 12-8, 13-8, 18, 20, and 22-8 each nett.

All Wool Rugs—a large assortment of fancy patterns, including—
"AUSTRIAN,"
"GROSVENOR,"
"PARK,"
"CHESTER,"
"ASCOT,"
"TOURIST," &c., &c,
Varying in price from Rs. 10 to 30 each nett.

The new "Dunblane" Wrap—pure Scotch Wool, Each Rs. 20 nett.

Washing Cotton Dust Wraps, from Rs. 2-8 to 3-8.

Gentlemen's Morning Robes, from Rs. 17 to 30.

Just the thing for Board Ship.

SILK UMBRELLAS.
SUN UMBRELLAS.
RUG STRAPS.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

READY-MADE LONGCLOTH SHIRTS,

COLLARS ATTACHED,

Made from the best Longcloth and finest Irish Linen

Price per doz.	Rs. 60 0
Sample Shirts	,, 5 0 each.

Sizes in stock from 14½ to 17 inch.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Gent's Strong Irish Linen	Rs. 8 0 doz.
Do. Fine do. do.	,, 10 8 ,,
Do. French Cambric Hemstitched	Rs. 13-8 and ,, 14 8
Do. do. do.	
Fancy Color'd Borders	Rs. 13-8 to ,, 16 0

ROYAL BATH BLANKETS.

TURKISH BATH TOWELS AND BLANKETS.

ROYAL BATH BLANKETS.

	Rs. a.
Size 48 by 80 inches per pair	8 0

"These blankets afford a great luxury after bathing by means of their absorbent qualities and ample size. The person is dried without a chance of feeling chilled."

TURKISH BATH TOWELS.

	Rs. a.
White, 41 by 57 inches per doz.	27 0

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White, 23 by 44 inches per doz.	11 0
,, 23 by 44 ,, extra quality	,, 14 0
Brown Linen, Striped, best quality	,, 18 0

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KEMP'S EXTRACT OF MUTTON,

PREPARED according to Liebig's process. Freshness and absolute purity GUARANTEED.

Four ounce Jars Rs. 3.

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EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and Bones carefully freed from Fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

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CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs.	a.
18	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ...	...Chablis ...	10	0
			A favourite White Dinner Wine,			
18	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ...	...Beaune ...	10	0
			A fine red full-bodied Wine.			
23	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ...	...Macon ...	12	8
			Distinguished for flavour and aroma.			
21	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Pommard ...	11	8
			This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.			
30	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Chambertin ...	16	8
			This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.			
17	0	... Fine	... SAUTERNE ...	... Barsac ...	9	8
			A good light refreshing Wine.			
21	0	... Superior	... SAUTERNE ...	from the Bordeaux Dist.	12	0
			Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.			
30	0	... Haut	... SAUTERNE ...	very rich and fine ...	16	8
			Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.			

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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Bombay, 17th July, 1885.

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THE HOLTA COMPANY'S TEAS,

FOR WHICH WE ARE SOLE AGENTS,
HAVE TAKEN THE HIGHEST PLACE AT TEA SALES
IN THE CALCUTTA MARKET FOR YEARS AND GAINED

A GOLD MEDAL

AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE LATE EXHIBITION IN CALCUTTA.

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IMPROVED WATERPROOF CLOTHING,

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TROPICAL OILSKINS—extra Light.

From Rs. 12 to Rs. 48

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of patent Vulcanized Single and Double Texture, thin Cashmere, Tweed, and other Reliable Garments, specially prepared for India, including HE NEW PERFECT VENTILATING CAPE COAT.

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Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
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STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE

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(AS HITHERTO SHIPPED)

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SILVER WATCHES.

	Rs.	a.
Superior hunting, ¾ plate, full jewelled, lever, Watch, Engine Turned or Engraved Case	30	0
Superior Crystal-faced, Keyless, full jewelled, compensated balance, Gold Winding Knob	45	0
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GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS, WITH ALL SPARE FITTINGS.

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THE ORIGINAL "CAMPAIGN" WATCH, Crystal-faced, Keyless, lever, full jewelled, bold dial, strongly recommended for rough use. Known throughout India and Burma				35	0
Ditto,	ditto,	ditto,	Second quality	25	0
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GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS WITH ALL SPARE FITTINGS.

Catalogue of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks, Optical Goods, Pianos, Harmoniums, Electro and Silver Plate free on application.

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PURE INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS

MORTON, MAJU & CO,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

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MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

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LAMP POSTS	GATES	GENERAL CASTINGS.
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OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

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THORPE AND CO.

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are made Double Heels and Feet. Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

When ordering Socks, size of foot in Inches ; Undervests or Banians, size of chest in inches.

COTTON SOCKS.

	Rs.	a.
Rough Brown Cotton Socks Per doz.	6	12
Fine Brown Cotton Socks ,,	8	8
Extra Super ,,	11	8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes ,,	15	8
Light Colours, fancy stripes ,,	22	8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes ,,	22	8
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DRESS SOCKS

Black Spun equal to best silk ... pair	4	8
broiderd	3	8
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ool, pure	25	0
ool-dose, a splendid Sock	30	0

KNICKERBOCKER HOSE

All-wool Ribbed Hose, Heather Mixtures, for Sportsmen, Hand-made Pair	3	12
Ribbed Merino Heather mixtures, a superior article ,,	4	0
Navy Blue Ribbed, Hand-made ,,	3	12

UNDER VESTS.

	Rs.	a.
Fine Gauze Vests, for hot weather wear...6 for		
Anglo-Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made 6 for		
Anglo-Indian Gauze, mixture of Silk and Wool ; shrinkless and non-irritat		
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Grey Lambswool Ves		
for	30	0
nd		
Each	8	8
ine Merino 6 for	27	0
wear 6 for	33	0
ts 6 for	45	0
ool, very warm 6 for	33	0

FOOT BALL JERSEYS.

Black and Amber, Black and Crimson, Black and Blue, Scarlet and White, Navy and White, Navy Blue Each	5	8
White Fine Wool Sweater Jerseys ,,	5	8

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each Rs. 10 8 and 12 0

Warm Mufflers ,, 2 12 and 3 0

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRT-MAKERS.

HAIR BRUSHES

OF
SPECIAL EXCELLENCE AND DURABILITY.

	Rs.	as.
FINEST BRISTOL TOILET BRUSHES, warranted the best London make, for Ladies or Gentlemen per pair Rs. 2-8 to	9	0
FINEST TOIDET BRUSHES, pair in Morocco cases, without handles, in full-over cases, Rs. 8, 10 and	12	0
LADIES' WIRE BRUSHES, with Bristle Edges. Excellent Penetrating Brushes, but do not tear the Hair, the wires being set in India-rubber. A source of the greatest comfort to Ladies having long Hair each	1	8
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GENTLEMEN'S OFFICE BRUSHES, per pair	2	8
MOUSTACHE BRUSHES, Finest make, in Ivory handles each	1	12
BABIES' BRUSHES, with ivory handles, each Re. 1-4 to	5	0
Do. do. with satin-wood handles, each Re. 1 to	1	12

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S LIEBIG'S EXTRACT.

SUPERIOR to any imported Extract, guaranteed fresh, pure, and prepared under our personal superintendence. No other kind should be given to Invalids.

Two ounce Jars Re. 1-4

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

OPERA GLASSES!!

FIELD GLASSES!!

BY the best London makers, very light, compact and handsome, being the most perfect Glasses made and elegantly finished, in Morocco and Russia leathers with Aluminium Fittings.

Prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 90.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE PARSEE VICTORIA OPERA TROUPE.
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 27TH JULY, 1885,
For the third time in the new social play adapted from Sir Edward Lytton's much admired Drama of
THE LADY OF LYONS:
to be followed by
THE MOCK DOCTOR.

Doors open at 8 p.m.; performance at 9 p.m. precisely Tickets to be had at the Theatre. Boxes to hold four Rs. 6; Stalls, Re. 1.

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THURSTON'S SUPERFINE BILLIARD CLOTH for bed and cushion with a set of pocket and leather in hermetically-sealed zinc cases, Rs. 130 each.
Pool Money Receivers, Rs. 35 each.
Cue Sips of all sizes, Re. 0-8 per dozen.
Billiard Balls of Sizes.
Self-acting Billiard Markers, Rs. 5 each.
Billiard Chalk, 1st quality, Re. 1 per dozen.
Billiard Brushes, Rs. 3 each.
Cue Tip Fasteners, Rs. 2 each.

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ESPLANADE ROAD.

BERLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY, A large stock of PHOTOS by the permanent process. Copies from the most famous old and modern Painters, and the largest Photos yet produced. SOUNDY and Co., Ld., Bombay.

TERRA COTTA and CHINA PAINTING.—Boxes of Colors, Brushes, Oil, and all requisites for the Art, from Rs. 18 to 50 each. Detailed list of contents free by post.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

POONA, PIANOS TUNED at POONA, and other outstations, by experienced English TUNERS. PIANOS ON HIRE. Terms on application to SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS, with the Iron Frame, Bars, and Plate over Pin, plank cast in one solid piece, without any joint whatever. Can only be obtained from SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BANJOS with Peg-heads at Rs. 10, 12, 15 and 20 each. Banjos with Machine-heads, with brass hoops and with screw adjustment, the largest stock in India to select from.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TAMBOURINES.—A large variety always on hand at Rs. 2-8, 3, 4, 5 and upwards; also Nigger Bones and every requisite for Minstrel Bands. Detailed price-lists free by post.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

EVERY MAIL we receive a parcel of new Vocal, Instrumental and Dance Music.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

PARKINSON AND FRODSHAM'S SPECIALITY WATCH, Keyless, in Silver Open-faced case, with Crystal Glass, Rs. 31-8; or with seconds dial and engine-turned back, Rs. 36.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANO CANDLE-STICKS.—Richly electro-plated, new patterns, with glass shades complete. Rs. 12, 14, and 16 per pair.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

AQUARIUMS for gold fish. Clear glass with ebonized stand, 16 inches in diameter, Rs. 15; 18 inches, Rs. 20; 20 inches, Rs. 25; and 22 inches, Rs. 30 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FLORAL STUDIES by the Baroness von Reichelt, 15 designs from nature, suitable for Copies, Screens, &c., Rs. 15.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

STUDIES of ROSES.—Marechal Neil, Glorié de Dijon, Tea Rose and Damask Rose, by BARONESS VON REICHELT, four sheets 40 by 15 inches each, suitable for Panels or Screens, Rs. 20 the set.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MUSIC PORTFOLIOS, with spring backs, patent self-binding, arrangements and boxes from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 each. LEATHER MUSIC ROLLS, Rs. 2 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

PRESENTATION FLUTES, Cocoa-wood with 8 German silver keys on French pillars, tuning slide and cork joints, fitted in elv t-lined oak case, Rs. 40, or with 10 keys, Rs. 45.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SILVER PLATE, quite new, the property of a gentleman consisting of Dish Covers, Breakfast Urns, Biscuit Box, Curry and Rice Dish, Preserve Tray, Claret Jug, &c. &c., to be SOLD at COST PRICE.—Apply to SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MENISTS BINOCULARS and FIELD GLASSES, German Silver-mounted Achromatic Lens, Rs. 60 German Silver-mounted Achromatic Lens draw large object glasses, Rs. 70. Field glass larger size, Rs. 90 each in brown leather sling cases with strap.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS, the only genuine which obtained three prize m dals at the Calcutta Exhibition, to be had at the sole agents for all India.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE, German silver with extra eye pieces, on stand for Table or Mahogany tripod for outdoor use, complete in mahogany box.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TWENTY-FIVE RUPEES per month for two years secures a beautiful toned iron frame Piano. Particulars on application to SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANOS.—The largest and most varied stock of instruments in India to select from. Illustrated price-lists free by post.—SOUNDY & Co. Ld., Bombay.

ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS by the best makers, a very large stock always on hand. See our illustrated priced catalogue free by post.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SOUNDY AND Co., Limited, Obtained the highest award at the Calcutta Exhibition, viz., a gold medal for Sympathetic Square Pianos, by J. & P. Schiedmayer.

REVOLVERS, new Regulation guage for Government Ammunition 455 Guaranteed.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

GOLD CHELSEA TEA POT, the best for making a good cup of Tea Rs. 3 each or by V.P.P., Rs. 3-4 with directions, how to make Good Tea.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

[illegible]'S CAFFEE saves one third, and the delicious qualities of the Coffee [illegible] V.P.P., Rs. 3-12.—SOUNDY & Co., neat cash [illegible]

NOAH'S [illegible] mechanical pic[illegible] nuous band of 27 feet sho[illegible] ing the Ark, very instructi[illegible] & Co., Ld., Bombay.

NILE SKETCHES by [illegible] views in Egypt on and about the Nile, [illegible] inches, the set Rs. 30.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,

5, Meadow-street.

FORWARDED ON APPLICATION,

J. Neuberg's Price List of Cigars,
MANILLAS, TRICHINOPOLIES,
DINDIGULS, BURMAHS,
PONDICHERRIES, VEVEYS,
JAVAS, COCONADAS.

J. Neuberg's Illustrated Price-List of CIGARETTES,
Mild, Medium, and full-flavored.

J. Neuberg's Special Price-List of REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

J. Neuberg's Price-List of GALVANIZED IRON BATH TUBS, MOROCCO-COVERED PIANO STOOLS, VICTORESS COOKING STOVES, &c., &c.

J. Neuberg's Price-List of SYMPATHETIC PIANOS BY MESSRS. LIPP & SON, STUTTGART.

J. Neuberg's Illustrated Price-List of AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 35, thirty-five, for whole Share and Rs. 17-8-0, seventeen and-half, for the half-share for the half-year ending 30th June, 1885, will be paid on and after SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. at the Company's Office No. 2 Church Lane, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 1st proximo on production of Share Certificates.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 28th inst. to THURSDAY, the 6th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th July, 1885.

NOW READY

THE GRAPHIC SUMMER NUMBER.
Price, Re. 1; post free, Re. 1-4; or per V. P. Post, Re. 1-6.
Containing a number of Coloured Sketches.
BY R. CALDECOTT, entitled
"THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF A DOG-CART."
A Novel. By HUGH CONWAY, entitled
"CARRISTON'S GIFT."
Some Comic Coloured Sketches.
"Stodge and Scumble's Country Adventures"
and
"Amateur Photography on the Thames"
and
A LARGE COLOURED PLATE entitled
A WOUNDED FRIEND.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS SUMMER NUMBER,
Price, Re. 1; post free, Re. 1-4; or per V. P. Post, Re. 1-6.
Containing a complete tale by BRET HARTE, entitled
MARUJA,
with numerous illustrations.
Two illustrations by Cafferi—
THE LOCK GATES; PLEASURE AND TOIL;
and
A LARGE COLOURED PLATE,
entitled
COAXING IS BETTER THAN SCRATCHING.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

GUARANTEED DEBENTURE LOAN, 1885.

The Calcutta Port Improvement Act, V of 1870 (B.C.), and the amending Acts, and the Act to enable the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta to construct Docks at Kidderpore, Act II (B.C.) of 1885. Issue of seventy-five lakhs of Rupees, 4½ per cent. debentures, having a currency of not less than forty years. Interest guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

TENDERS are invited for a LOAN of SEVENTY-FIVE LAKHS OF RUPEES at 4½ per cent. interest upon debentures to be issued under the provisions of Act II (B. C.) of 1885 to provide for the construction, equipment, maintenance, and management of the docks at Kidderpore, such loan having been sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council by notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd July, 1885, Part I, page 717, the payment of interest thereon being secured by the guarantee of the Secretary of State for India in Council, to which effect is given in the Act under which the loan is issued by such interest being made a charge upon the revenues of Bengal.

The debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each or multiples of Rs. 100 as may be desired, made payable to order and carrying interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st day of January and 1st day of July at the office of the Port Commissioners upon presentation of the debentures. The portion, if any, of the amount tendered for to be paid on application, 25 per cent. on 1st September, 25 per cent. on 1st October, and the balance on 1st November, 1885, into the Bank of Bengal. Any allotment may, however, be paid in full at the option of the tenderer upon receipt of letter of allotment, and interest will run on such payments from the date of the Bank's receipts.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if an allotment is not made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment after being made is not fully taken up.

In case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for, the excess of the deposit will be applied in or towards payment of the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.

Tenders in the prescribed form should be filled up and forwarded in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Dock Loan, 18 5," to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners before noon of Wednesday, the 26th day of August, 1885, accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for the deposit of 2 per cent. upon the amount of each tender. Tenders for less than Rs. 500. Bengal's receipts for the subsequent payments should be forwarded to the Port Commissioners, who, upon the receipt of the acknowledgment for the final instalment, will issue the debentures for the amount allotted in such sums as the holders of the receipts may desire. Arrangements will be made, if required, to enface debentures issued under this loan for payment of interest in England by drafts on India.

The tenders will be opened in the presence of the Port Commissioners. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Chairman and before the tenders are opened, but will not be made public unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners, and the form of debenture can be seen at the office of the Secretary. A separate tender must be made for each rate.

R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.

Port Commissioners' Office, Dated 23rd July, 1885

NAGPUR AND CHHATTISGARH STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager, Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway, Nagpur, C.P., up to noon of MONDAY, the 31st of August, 1885, for supply of the following classes of STORES of BONAFIDE INDIAN MANUFACTURE to be delivered at the Nagpur storeyard of this Railway.

No Tenders will be received except on printed forms or attended to unless accompanied by earnest-money as noted on the back of the form to be obtained from the Office of the storekeeper of this Railway on payment of rupee one.

Tenders must be accompanied by caution-money to the extent of 2 per cent on the estimated value of the articles tendered for, which must be deposited in cash with the Examiner, State Railway Accounts, C.P., at Nagpur.

Cash security of 1 per cent. must be similarly deposited on any Tender being accepted.

The sample of stores tendered for should be sent to the Manager neatly packed and labelled, and the successful Tenderers will be required to enter into an agreement to deliver the stores at such time and place on the line as may be hereafter named by the Manager.

The articles enumerated are probable requirements and will be ordered by the Storekeeper as necessary for the use of the Railway.

All Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Country Manufactured Stores."

Rejected samples will be returned unless specially requested.

The [illegible]

Belting [illegible]			
Hides tanned			
Skins, buffalo [illegible]			
Hides tanned, Cawnpore			
Wash leather			
Scrap Copper	Ton.		
Scrap zinc	Ton.		
Tinned plates	No.	500	
Bones, curdled	cwt.	10	cwt.
Logs Babool, 6 to 8 feet long by 4 to 8 feet girth	No.	20	cft.
Logs jungli, 15 to 18 feet long by 9 to 14 inches side	No.	50	cft.
Logs mangoe, 8 to 10 feet long by 4 to 6 ft. girth	No.	50	cft.
Logs teak, 18 to 25 feet long by 12 to 18 inches side, seasoned, sound, straight and square without any flaw or crack	No.	100	cft.
Logs teak, 18 to 25 feet long by 12 to 18 inches side and of specification mentioned above	No.	200	cft.
Charcoal Bamboo	cft.	90,000	100 cft.
Firewood	Ton.	100	Ton.
Acid Hydrochloric	qr.	1	cwt.
Acid Nitric	lb.	11	lb.
Acid Sulphuric	qr.	1	cwt.
Antimony	lb.	1	lb.
Barrels empty	No.	20	each.
Blue stone or sulphate of copper	qr.	1	cwt.
Borax (or Sohaga)	cwt.	1½	cwt.
Band catgut	Rft.	100	Rft.
Bamboos	No.	100	each
Cane Rattan	cwt.	1	cwt.
Cord Seaming for carriages	lb.	50	lb.
Coir loose	qr.	2	cwt.
Cement Portland	cwt.	26	cwt.
Coal tar	Ton.	1	cwt.
Flour	lb.	30	lb.
Glue	lb.	200	lb.
Gum	cwt.	1	lb.
Hemp Rope	cwt.	4	cwt.
Hemp spun yarn	cwt.	2	cwt.
Jaggery	lb.	60	lb.
Jars stoneware 5 gallons	No.	10	each.
Jute dressed	qr.	1	cwt.
Litharge	lbs	20	lbs.
Oil castor	cwt.	530	cwt.
Oil linseed raw	lbs.	500	lbs.
Oil Rangoon	qr.	1	lbs.
Pots Soru	No.	100	each
Pots Earthern	No.	550	each
Pins	books.	50	books
Potash or Sajeekhar	qr.	1	cwt.
Sulphate of Iron	cwt.	2	cwt.
Shellac	Cwt.	2	cwt.
Soap soft	cwt.	5	cwt.
Soap hard bar	qr.	2	bar
Soda washing	cwt.	1	cwt.
Soda Bicarbonate	lb.	5	lbs.
Thread for carriage trimming	lb.	10	lbs.
Waste cotton No. 1	cwt.	25	cwt.
Do. do. No. 2	cwt.	25	cwt.
Wax bees	qr.	1	lbs.

J. Y. DAVIDSON, Manager.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHUBB'S

New Patent Safes of Sizes with drawer.
CHUBB'S
Patent Writing Boxes of sizes.
CHUBB'S
Patent Cash Boxes of sizes.
CHUBB'S
Patent Paper Boxes of sizes.
CHUBB'S
Patent Paper Boxes with Pen and Tray of sizes.
CHUBB'S
Patent Wrought Iron Key Boxes 10 by 7 by 5.
CHUBB'S
Patent Detector Padlocks of sizes.
CHUBB'S
Patent Detector Cash Box locks of sizes.
CHUBB'S
Patent Detector Box Locks of sizes.
CHUBB'S
Patent Detector Till or Drawer Locks of sizes.
CHUBB'S
Patent Detector Straight Cupboard Locks of sizes
CHUBB'S
Patent Detector Rim Dead Locks of sizes.
CHUBB'S
Queen Padlocks to shut with spring.

CHUBB'S
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort, Bombay.
Illustrated Price List free by Post.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. COWASJEE NOWROJEE POCHKHANAWALA, of Bombay, has contracted for the absolute sale to Messrs. OOSMANBHOY AMIRBHOY and ABDOOLABHOY OOMABHOY, of Surat, Mahomedans, of the undermentioned property. All persons claiming to have any estate right, title or interest in or to the same or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, gift or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof at their office, No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, otherwise the contract will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same will be considered waived. All that piece of Government land of the quit and ground rent, tenure, admeasuring 241 3-19 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under fold Nos. 640 and 641, and new No. 7871, and under old Survey Nos. 1814 and 1815, and new Survey No. 3068, together with the dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, registered in the books of the Municipality of Bombay under No. 110, all which premises are situate on the east side of Bhendi Bazar and Parel road in the registration subdistrict of Mandvie in Bombay, and are bounded on the east by a public passage, on the west by Bhendi Bazar and Parel road aforesaid, on the north by the property of Cowasjee Pragjee, and on the south by the property of Cowasjee Sorabjee Sanga, and have been for several years past and now are in the occupation of the said Cowasjee Nowrojee Pochkhanawalla.—Dated this 25th day of July 1885.

ARDESIR AND HORMASJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MRS. CHESTER'S Private Boarding Establishment, Apollo House, Marine-street, Fort, every comfort assured, airy and lofty rooms, English management, terms moderate.

SEWING MACHINES, of the very best makers, with all the latest improvements. A large stock to select from.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

BICYCLE LAMPS, Rs. 4 each, and Cement for refixing India-rubber Tyres on Wheels Re. 2 per lb.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

ELECTRIC BELLS (portable) with 38 yards of wire, Battery Push complete; very useful for Offices and Bungalows. Price, Rs. 12.—Shroff Brothers.

PATENT SOCKS SUSPENDERS, Indispensable for wearing with Dress Socks. Re. 1-4 per pair.
THORPE & Co., Rampart-row, Bombay.

TERAI HATS—Ladies, Drab, Navy, and Brown. BEST FELT, Latest Shapes. Rs. 11-8 each.
THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

DRESSES, DRESSES, neat and fashionably made. General satisfaction expressed by Patrons.—Mrs. COULSON, Baree-bunder.

ALL RECEIVED SAFELY, yes, added differently. H.

DOGS.—RETRIEVER and SPANIEL WANTED, young and healthy. State price. HUNTER, care of *bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a semi-grand PIANO by Broadwood, in good condition. May be seen at JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s

JUST ARRIVED by s. s. Khedive, OLEOGRAPHS, worth inspection. A. N. DAVER, No. 7 Meadow-street.

MR. GORE, late Bandmaster, 1st Beloochees, will oblige by forwarding his address to the Band President, 3rd Beloochees, Kurrachee.

WANTED, the address of Mrs. Cowley. Ladies' Nurse, formerly of Bombay. Address "A. B.," care of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., Bombay.

FERNANDES & Co.'s VEGETABLE PILLS.—Important for the delicate throughout the season. Good health may be maintained by occasional doses at bed-time. Ans. 8 per box.

HOUSE TO LET, FURNISHED.—Mr. Stead's House, at Naigaum, near Dadur, with Stabling for three Horses (Goose boxes), comfortably furnished. Rent very moderate.—21, Apollo-street, Fort.

WANTED by a young MARRIED WOMAN, age 24, a situation as companion to a lady. Advertiser would be willing to keep house, and make herself generally useful. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Apply to, "Z." care of this Paper.

SWEETS in bottles, SWEETS loose, SWEETS in jars, SWEETS in tins.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo-street.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

PERRIER JOUET, B Brand, reserve cuvee Champagne, Magnums Rs. 14; Quarts Rs. 7 and Pints Rs. 30-8 per dozen. Apply, LYON and Co.

COME ONE, COME ALL—Try our Waterproof Suits Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 Net Cash.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors and General Contractors.

WATER-PROOF COATS.—Excellent quality, very few remaining. Price Rs. 12 only. EWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

[illegible] of LOWER EGYPT.—OFFICIAL [illegible] of the DELTA. Based on the English and [illegible] miralty Surveys showing RAILWAY STA[illegible] LEGRAPHS, &c., mounted on cloth and rollers

[illegible] RAY, M. D., late attending Physician to the [illegible] pensary of New York, Homeopathic Medical [illegible] an be consulted at his residence, 9, Hornby-road,

[illegible] 66 527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the [illegible] Invested Funds of the [illegible] Life Office. Claims by death paid last year [illegible] 0-10 Stg.

[illegible] DERER CHAMPAGNE in first-rate [illegible] dition. Birkett's selection, as originally supplied to the Bombay Clubs.—Importers, PHIPSON & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE MONSOON! THE MONSOON!—Waterproofs, Waterproofs, Waterproofs. Our new stock, just arrived. Cheap rates.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street.

"DEANE" double acting STEAM PUMPS in Stock, for 1200, 2800 and 4000 gallons per hour. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Company, 11, Hummum Street, Bombay.

THE MODY PARELL IRON WORKS.—Orders for Castings and Fittings—Iron, Brass, Copper, Phosphur Bronze, &c., register'd by M. M. Mody & Co., Ld., Apollo-street, Fort, or Parell Works.

FOR SALE, Dr. Nolan's convertible Victoria and pair with all accessories. Price, Rs. 1,500. Both horses frequently ridden and driven by a lady. Also furniture, &c. Apply Dr. Nolan, Colaba. No agents.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized-iron Bath-Tubs with swivel handles, for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle. Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, Newmarket, and a great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always kept in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

BRIDE, CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAY CAKES. Send for Price-Lists and Illustrations.—PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

"ROUGH ON RATS."
CLEARS out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Beetles, Insects, Skunks, Chipmunks, Gophers.—Druggists. Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on THURSDAY next, the 30th instant, at 1-30 p.m.

A. F. BEAUFORT,
Chairman.

Bombay, July 25, 1885.

THE HINGUNGHAT MILL CO., Limited.

WANTED a Broker for the Hingunghat Mill Company, Limited, for the purpose of buying all Cotton and selling all Yarn, subject to the instructions of the Secretary and Manager, and to supply the requisite capital for that purpose from time to time to the extent of 2 lakhs rupees or under. Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned and to state the commission required on the purchase of Cotton, the sale of Yarn and the interest on money in account current. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Directors,
Secretary and Manager.

Hingunghat, 23rd July, 1885.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain, and other sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of handsome French polished teakwood and blackwood furniture, glassware, crockery and platedware at Mazagon, opposite the Mazagon Castle.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, opposite the Mazagon Castle, the handsome French polished teakwood and blackwood furniture, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe, the same consists of sofas, arm and without arm and bentwood chairs, dining, round, camp, washing and dressing tables, clothes presses, sideboard, dressing glass, iron bedsteads, hanging and table lamps, bathing tubs, commodes, picture, carpets, mattings, sundry clothing, cookroom utensils, choice selection of garden flower pots, &c., &c.

The property will be on view three days previous to the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey, white and colour piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

10 bales grey shirtings, 8 and 9lb.
8 cases T red lappets,
4 " T red printed jacconets.
3 " grey dhoties.
100 bundles local-made yarn.
A few bundles grey and colored yarn.
8 cases sewing machines with implements.
100 bottles sulphate of quinine.
On account of the concerned—
1 case false pearls.
8 cases silver plate glass of sizes.
40 cases export beer in pints and quarts.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 27th July, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Real Trichinopoly and Indian Gold and Silver Jewellery, Diamond Rings, Shawls, Toys, &c., &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th August, at 1 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his shop, 1, Rumbles-street, Fort, the stock-in-trade of Joonas Nathoo, closing his business owing to his continued ill-health, consisting of embroidered works of Scind, China, Mooltan, Madras, Cashmere and Delhi, such as Rampoor chuders, shawls, cloaks, handkerchiefs, cushions, &c., China silk and different other silk works, &c., Surat, Bombay, Visagapatam and Cocanada boxes, Moradabad and Benares brass wares, ivory toys, &c., extensive assortments of various kinds of Trichinopoly and Indian gold and silver jewellery, diamond rings, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 6 days before the sale.

N.B.—The above is a good opportunity for European ladies and gentlemen to make presents to friends in Europe.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Byculla, near the Victoria Gardens.

On THURSDAY, the 6th August next, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order and on account of the concerned, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece of leasehold and Government land or ground, together with the bungalow, out-house, stable, &c., standing thereon, situate at Byculla, in the sub-district of Mazagon, near the Victoria Gardens, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8,541 (eight thousand five hundred and forty-one) square yards, of which 7,561 square yards are freehold ground, and 980 square yards leasehold ground, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north by the Victoria Gardens, on or towards the south partly by the Mechanics' Buildings, and partly by the property of Bomanjee Framjee Cama, lately sold to Mr. Pilcher, on or towards the east by the property of the said Bomanjee Framjee Cama, lately sold to Mr. Pilcher, and on the west partly by the Victoria Gardens Tank, and partly by the Parell-road, and which said bungalow is now in the possession of Mr. Silas E. Sassoon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

N. B.—The bungalow is open for inspection for the intending purchasers.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 27th July, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Bass's Ale and Guinness's stout, also Austro-Bavarian Lager beer received per s. s. Loodiana and Cambodia.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

25 cases each 4 doz. quarts Bass & Co.'s ale, bottled by A. Probyn & Co.
15 " ea 6 doz. pint do. do.
25 " ea 4 doz. quarts Guinness's stout, bottled by A. Probyn & Co.
15 " ea 6 doz. pints do. do.
50 " ea 4 " quarts Austro-Bavarian Lager beer.
25 " ea 6 " pints " "
Sample bottles may be obtained of the undersigned at auction prices.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " " dhoties.
5 cases white lappets.
3 " " scarfs.
10 bales grey drill.
5 cases white shirtings.
2 " 100 coxes Manilla cigars, 50 in a box.
30 " each 4 Union Doyle and McBride's fresh lobsters.
12 " 50 bottles splendid digestive table water from the springs of Morny Chatenneuf.
6 cases hosiery consisting of socks, drawers, singlets (cotton and Balbriggan) fancy merino shirts, &c.
5 cases iron bedsteads and children's cots.
On account and at the risk of Borah Abdool Currim Mahomedally.

ex s.s. Wiston Hall.

A C M Bombay, 24—1 case silver plated bangles.
By order of Messrs. B. Rigold and Bergmann and on account and at the risk of Hajee Tyeb Adam—

ex s.s. Cathay.

BR & B—3613—1515-22—8 cases 60 dozen earthen barrels of different sizes with covers.
By order of Morarjee Jaitha and on account and at the risk of Soostree Aval Hoosein.
P L B—23-24—2 cases 100 pieces white shirtings 40 yards 33 inches.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong landau suitable for a single horse or a pair.
1 Office shigram.
1 Pony cart.
Any carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST AND SECOND-CLASS TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Bhugwandas Bhagla—

200 tons superior 1st and 2nd class teak squares.
200 " " " " " scantling of various sizes.
In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE of valuable household furniture &c. &c.,

On SATURDAY, the 1st August, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Superintendent's Bungalow, Lunatic Asylum, Upper Colaba, the valuable and handsome carved and plain French-polished, blackwood and teakwood and inlaid sadinwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate oleographs and other pictures, Brussels and velvet carpets, handsome table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, jail-made coir mattings, lady and gentleman saddles &c., the property of Surgeon-Major W. NOLAN.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On SATURDAY, the 1st August, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

2 Cases of superior fancy woollen cloth, suitable for coats, trousers and suit, just arrived per s. s. Nepaul, consisting of mix corkscrew, fancy worsted coating, mixed black and white ribbed worsted, woaded black corks rew, woaded black solid corkscrew, silk fancy worsted coating, check fancy worsted coating, mix solid twill worsted, olive be wa corkscrew, fancy coating, West tweed, Scotch cheviot fancy, West haviline, Scotch homespun, mix solid twill worsted, black and white tweed, check coating, indigo blue worsted suiting, mix worsted, superfine corkscrew, tweed, &c.

The pieces are from 5 to 15 yards in length, and each piece will be sold separately to suit all buyers, and are now on view.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dock premises on MONDAY, the 3rd August, at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood and iron, old office record paper, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on SATURDAY, the 8th August, at 2 p.m., the undermentioned jewellery belonging to the estate of the late Jaithabhoy Javerchund, viz., gold ornaments called doras, necklace, armlets, mohunmalla, hearskunties, doras, kudas, bangles, sacklas, kunthee, heerasacki, diamond, ruby and emerald pochees, large pear-shaped pearls, brilliant ring, pearl necklace with diamond and emerald pendant, ivory trinkets covered with gold leaves, gold buttons and chain, emerald ring, pearl earrings, silver trays, cups, lotas, rosewater bottles, gunthoorus, toe rings, &c.

The above will be on view 8 days before sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Fine pale sherry, English bottled, just received per s.s. Huzara.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay 27th July, 1885.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED),
CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£22,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued

BRANCH OF THE R. ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 25th:—Longhurst (s), from Cardiff; Highfield (s), Liverpool; Lowada (s), London; Euphrates (s), Karrachee; Switzsure (s), Newport; Berenice (s), Hongkong; and Inchrhona (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Khedive (s), for China; and Waverley (s), Hull.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Rochampton left the dock on Friday, and the s.s. River Ettrick, Euxine, and Khedive on Saturday.

FALL OF A PORCH.—The porch in front of the European General Hospital office fell in on Friday night. No one was injured.

A LUNATIC.—James Kennedy, a seaman, who has been under observation since the 19th instant, was pronounced insane by the Police Surgeon on Friday, and was placed in the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba.

MR. C. S. NAZIR'S TROUPE.—Notwithstanding the heavy downpour of Friday, there was a fair attendance at the Gaiety Theatre to witness the social play adapted from "The Lady of Lyons." It is to be repeated again this evening.

STREET ACCIDENT.—A girl, named Annie Watkins, was knocked down by a shigram driven by Bhana Rama while passing along the Esplanade-road, on Friday evening. Her right knee joint was dislocated, and her toes and thighs were injured.

FOUND DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Ramnak Sujnak, aged 40 years. Deceased was a labourer employed at the Victoria-bunder. His dead body was found that morning floating in the harbour. There were no external marks of violence on it. An open verdict was returned.

FIRE.—At about 3-30 a.m. on Saturday morning a small cadjan shed belonging to Messrs. Kirby and Co., contractors of the Prince's Dock extension works, took fire from a spark from an engine which was at work about ten feet away. The shed was burnt down in a few minutes. The fire was extinguished by some workmen belonging to the contractors. The damages are nominal.

DEATH FROM OPIUM.—The adjourned inquest was held on Saturday by the coroner (Dr. Blaney), at Byculla, into the circumstances of the death of a child named Chundree aged, 18 months the daughter of a cooly. The mother of the child was in the habit of giving it opium daily, but on the 4th instant she had given the child an overdose by mistake, and it died from the effects. The verdict was that the death of Chundree was caused by opium which was administered by its mother in a large dose by mistake.

THE ABKARI QUESTION.

THE Government have passed the following Resolution upon the petition from certain fazendars, or owners of landed estates, or residents in the town and island of Bombay, against the Abkari arrangements in force in Bombay. The petition had been forwarded through Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I.:—

No. 5070.
Revenue Department,
Bombay Castle, 23rd July, 1885.

Letter from Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., dated 15th July, 1885, submitting a petition, dated 1st June, 1885, from certain fazendars, or owners of landed estates, or residents in the town and island of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and for the benefit and good of the public, representing the hardships to which they and the bhandaris of Bombay have been subjected by the Abkari arrangements in force in the town and island of Bombay.

Resolution.—A copy of the memorial should be forwarded to the President of the Commission appointed by Government Resolution No. 5947, dated the 22nd instant.

2. The memorialists should be informed that the Commission will hear complaints contained in their memorial so far as they fall within the scope of its instructions, but that some of the requests preferred by them at pages 6 and 7 could not be granted without abandoning the system of Abkari administration now in force, which the Governor in Council cannot undertake to do.

(Sd.) JOHN NUGENT.
Secretary to Government.

A LARGELY attended meeting of country-liquor shopkeepers and bhandaris was held yesterday evening to take proper steps to represent the grievances of their class before the Abkari Commission appointed by Government. There was a complete unanimity of sentiment as to the Abkari laws being harsh, unjust, and oppressive not as one man after another rose to remind the meeting how, in their opinion, they were being "crushed and ground down" by Government, and how their very lifeblood was sucked out of them, as they forcibly put it, their eyes and ears to the slightest response. Their principal spokesman mainly confined himself to the subject of licenses, saying that the law contained no provisions enabling the sale of licenses by auction, and that the sale was regulated by no method or principle. The Government, he said amidst applause, were actuated all throughout their dealing with liquor-shopkeepers by one principle—that of making the utmost possible revenue, irrespective of any consideration of right or justice. They were a poor and a despised class of people, whose trade was taxed by every means that ingenuity could devise, and taxed more and more every year, till those who are engaged in it now find it very difficult to gain a bare subsistance for themselves and their families. The auction sales gave ample room to persons who owe a grudge, for whatever reason, to any of these traders to bid against them, not with the ultimate object of securing the licenses to themselves, but with that of raising the price high enough to injure *bona-fide* purchasers. Let the Government, he said, demand a fair revenue, and they were most willing to pay it. The speaker hoped the action of Government in appointing the Commission to inquire into the nature and operation of the Abkari laws would tend to mitigate their extreme stringency, and place the relations of bhandaris and others to the Abkari Department on a more equitable footing. The meeting has appointed five men—three liquor-shopkeepers and two bhandaris to give evidence before the Commission.

THE APPEAL AGAINST MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT.

At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Mr. Cooper delivered judgment in the appeal of Kessowjee Jadowjee, a Bhatia millionaire, against the assessment by the Municipality at Rs. 300 of certain vacant land possessed by him in the native town. The contention of the appellant was that the vacant land was not liable to assessment, as it was not affording any income, and was not beneficially occupied, though gunny-bags and building materials were stored there.

Mr. Dhurmsey appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Crawford supported the action of the Municipality. Mr. Cooper said in the course of the judgment—For a property to be rateable under the Act, it is necessary there should be actual user and that the occupation should be beneficial. No doubt in this case there is a user, and it is of a beneficial character in regard to the gunny-bags, etc., stored on the ruined premises and the building materials being stored on the ground. Regarding the question as to its permanent character, there is an actual user and occupation until such time as the sanction of the Municipal Commissioner is obtained, when the building operations would necessarily be commenced. In Rosher on Rating, part 2, Permanence, pages 61, 65, and 66, and cases referred to there, it is stated—"Occupation does not fail to be of a permanent character merely on account of the shortness of the notice by which it may be determined." The principle, then, upon which this property, I think, should be assessed should be to consider what might reasonably be expected from a tenant who took the property to use in the same way as the appellant has done from year to year, subject to the term being determined on such sanction being obtained. It appears to me that a tenant taking the property on such terms would pay but a nominal rent, and I must fix that rent at Rs. 20 per year. The appeal was allowed with reductions.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—JULY 25.

(Before Mr. J. WARDEN, 3rd Judge.)

ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

BLASCHECK AND CO. *vs.* THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN S. N. COMPANY.

MR. GILBERT, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Winter, of Messrs. Winter and Burder, for the defendants.

The plaintiffs in this suit sought to recover the sum of Rs. 189-14-0, alleged to be the damages sustained by them, through the defendants' breach of contract to carry certain bales of cotton belonging to the plaintiffs in the s. s. Amphitrite, under the shipping orders granted to the plaintiffs. The defendants denied the damages claimed, and stated that there was no breach on their part. As conditions precedent the defendant's company were not liable if they shut out cargo owing to want of space, provided orders be given on the ship next sailing, which was done in this case. They relied on the shipping order, which is granted subject to their being available space in the steamer and to all the clauses and conditions of the company's bill of lading. The fourth condition of the shipping order is that the company is not responsible for loss on account of cargo being shut out. When cargo is shut out from a steamer through no fault of the shipper, a shipping order will be granted for it by the next steamer of the company at the same rate of freight. The defendant said that this was done, but the plaintiffs refused to accept it.

After evidence was gone into, his honour decided that the defendants were completely protected by their shipping order, and dismissed the suit, with costs.

CRICKET AT THE GYMKHANA.

COMMERCE *vs.* THE WORLD.

CRICKETERS have enjoyed extraordinary luck so far this season in the matter of weather, for on every day for which a match has been arranged the rain has poured down in torrents up to the time fixed for the commencement of play; and then the clouds have held off until the afternoon's play has ceased. Last Saturday was the fifth day on which the clerk of the weather had been so considerate, and as the ground dries up very quickly the match between "Commerce" and "The World," which was commenced on the 18th instant, was continued, but ended in a draw in favour of either side.

At about half-past two Hills, who was not out 44 on the previous occasion, and Macbeth, not out 6, went to the wickets, Carnegy and "Falkener" being entrusted with the bowling. The match up to now stood, The World 172 for the first innings, and Commerce 82 for four wickets. Carnegy bowled very steadily, and the few runs which were made before Macbeth was caught off him were debited to "Falkener." The previous score had only been increased by 4 runs when this separation was effected (5 wickets for 86 runs), and Hartwig joined Hills. The former became very busy at once, and 15 runs later Hills made a bad stroke in the direction of third man, for which he paid the penalty. He scored exactly 50, and his innings throughout was one of the best ever played on the Gymkhana ground (6 wickets for 101 runs). Hartwig's partner was now Johnston, who played steadily, while Hartwig smacked the bowlers about, hitting "Falkener" to leg twice in succession for 4 each time. At 109 Mactier relieved "Falkener," and at 115 Johnston essayed a drive, but getting under the ball gave Blackwell a tremendous skier at off, which was held. (7 wickets down.) Murray, the next man, adopted Johnston's tactics before the latter let out and retired, and gradually the score crept up, Hartwig losing no opportunity of making a run which came in his way. 120 and 130 went up on the telegraph, and at 137 Murray played all round to a good ball from Mactier, and was bowled. (8 wickets.) Penny had relieved Carnegy when the score was 129, and was bowling very much on the spot, for at 137 he secured Hartwig, who had played, as usual, a very useful innings of 39; and one run later, he "flattened out" lang, thus closing the Commercial innings for 138—or 34 runs less than the total of The World's first venture. Penny's bowling average is a very uncommon one as will be observed from the subjoined statement:—

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

	Total balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets	Wides.
Carnegy	115	39	11	1	0
Jervois	30	15	0	1	0
Mactier	85	41	5	1	0
Blackwell	25	12	1	0	0
"Falkener"	40	21	1	0	0
Penny	9	1	1	2	0

The World then went in for their second innings, Jervois and the youthful Beyts facing the attacks of Gaddum and Hartwig. With the score at 6, Beyts, who has a wonderful failure to his name, bowler for fours in his customary manner, was caught off Gaddum; and Pinhey, the successor to the vacancy, was clean-bowled next ball. (1 and 6 wickets for 6 runs.) Penny came in next, and when the total had been run up to 16 he tried to hit a long-hop off Gaddum to leg, and only succeeded in placing the ball in Murray's hands at short leg. (3 wickets down.) Mactier joined Jervois, and the latter, one of the steadiest batsmen punished the bowlers freely, and gave Commerce a good deal of exercise. When the score was 18, Mactier raised it to 24 at one blow. He ran into one of Hartwig's slows and drove it over the bowler's head in a style which was a sight—then run out. Some idea may be gained of the force of this drive by remembering that six runs were made in spite of the outlying ground being deadened by rain, the field being of longer than usual, and the ball in the course of its onward career having cannoned against the heads of quite a crowd of small Parsee and Hindu boys looking on at another match. At 33 Macbeth relieved Hartwig and at 40 Jervois was given out l.b.w. to the new bowler. (4 wickets down.) Then came another run of disaster such as befell the first three wickets, for Blackwell was immediately bowled by Macbeth, Carnegy was caught by Hills off Gaddum, who then bowled "Falkener," these three wickets only adding 7 runs to the score. (5th, 6th, and 7th wickets down for 47 runs.) Mardell, a substitute, now came in, and a determined stand was made. At 60 Gaddum and Macbeth were relieved by Hills and Murray respectively, but no separation was effected. 50, 60, 70, and 80 had been telegraphed in quick succession, and at 83 Macbeth went on again, *vice* Murray, and at 90 Hills gave way to Gaddum. At 95 Mactier made another large drive off Gaddum which was grandly judged and caught by Kerr at very deep long-off. Mactier's innings of 56 was a very fine one, comprising the six before mentioned, one four, six threes, two twos, and nine singles. (8 wickets down.) Baker, another substitute, joined Mardell, and these two raised the score to 112, when the former was neatly "c and b" by Gaddum, (9 wickets down.) Bolton, a third substitute, did not last long; and The World's second innings closed for 118 runs, Mardell being not out 17—a careful and well-put-together contribution. Gaddum bowled with great effect this innings, and the fielding was fairly good all round.

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

THE WORLD'S 1ST INNINGS.

	Total balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
Gaddum	70	37	1	5	0
Macbeth	20	8	2	0	1
Johnston	25	20	1	0	0
Prevost	15	17	0	0	1
Hartwig	90	54	0	3	0
Murray	39	18	1	0	0
Kerr	25	16	0	0	0
2ND INNINGS.					
Gaddum	97	50	1	8	0
Hartwig	30	19	0	0	0
Macbeth	75	24	3	2	0
Hills	25	12	0	0	0
Murray	15	8	0	0	1

The following is the complete score:—

THE WORLD.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
L Penny, b Hartwig	34	c Murray, b Gaddum	6
C Jervois, run out	20	b w, b Macbeth	12
G F Blackwell, b Kerr	24	b Macbeth	0
C Carnegy, l b w, b Gaddum	29	c Hills, b Gaddum	0
R Mactier, b Hartwig	56	c Kerr, b Gaddum	56
W E Young, b Hartwig	1	(sub) c & b Gaddum	1
F "Falkener" b Gaddum	1	b Gaddum	1
A H Pinhey, b Gaddum	0	b Gaddum	0
H "Burdee" st Gould, b Gaddum	3	(sub) not out	17
D G Brooks, l b w, b Gaddum	2	(sub) b Gaddum	3
C A Beyts, not out	0	c Lang, b Gaddum	0
Extras—b 3; l-b 3; w 2	8	b 4; l-b 2; w 1;	7
Total	172	Total	118

COMMERCE.

1ST INNINGS.

A P Gould, run out	1
F D Gaddum, b Carnegy	10
J J Hills, c "Falkener," b Carnegy	50
F A Prevost, b "Falkener"	13
H A McA Kerr, b "Falkener"	0
J Macbeth, c sub, b Carnegy	6
A H Hartwig, c Pinhey, b Penny	39
G R Johnston, c Blackwell, b Carnegy	3
W Murray, b Mactier	2
W Lang, b Penny	2
H B Ward, not out	8
Extras—b 7; w 1	8
Total	138

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1885-86	12,226,767*
Remitted from 1st April to 18th July, 1885	1,853,300
Balance to be remitted from 19th July to 31st March, 1886	10,373,467

* Budget estimate of drawings for 1885-86, £13,773,700 plus the undrawn balance of 1884-85 £36,400 less £1,583,333, being equivalent at 1s. 7d. of Rs. 200 lakhs by which the Secretary of State has agreed to reduce his drawings during the year 1885-86.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Mr and Mrs M Kennedy, Bijapur
a Mr and Mrs J M Lane Poona
a Capt R H Daniell, Kurrachee
a Capt Pyrie, 1st W Regt, Kurrachee
a Lieut A H G Kembell, 29th N L Kurrachee
Mr H Taylor
a Mr Toogood, Calcutta
a Capt Carter, R E., Calcutta
a Mr A B Wilson, Balawalee
a Mr R S Thornton, Aligarh
a Mr H Horst, Rangoon
a Mr F Murray, Kurrachee
a Capt Burkitt, s s Tacca
a Lieut McArthur, K O, Suakim
a Mr A K Armstrong, Simla
Mr St Quinton Byrne, Calcutta
a Lieut Westrop, Kurrachee
Capt Collier, U S A, Boston
Mr Jennings, England
a Lieut Randolph, LF, Poona
a Capt Farmer, Poona
Mr and Mrs C Nixon
a Mrs Mathews
a Mrs Skeen
a Mr J F Hewitt
a Surgeon-Major Preston, Deolelee
a Col R Home, RE, Simla
a Col Crealock, Lucknow
Lieut and Mrs Richardson
a Major Purdy, R A
a Capt Bland, England
Lieut Elliott, England
Lieut Vincent, England
Lieut J F Barry, England
Lieut O'Brien, 47th Regt, England
a Lieut Gibbon, 1 W J Regt, England
Lieut Wallace Nelson, 57th Regt, England
a Major H Newington, England
a Mr and Mrs C J Keene, England
Lieut A R Ditmas, 2nd Queen's, England
Lieut French, England
Lieut J Hudson, 24th Regt, England
a Mr J Blandford, Shaharanpore
a Mr G R Williams, Jubbulpore
a Mr Robert Collins, Raneegunge
Mr Thomas Bayly, Hyderabad
Mr S D Simpson, Dy Commr of Police, Madras
Mr W D Lang
Mr L Deverex
Mr C Hutton, Delhi
Mr C Verner, Hyderabad
Mr H C Castes, Hyderabad
Mr A C Bryson, England
a Lieut Grubbe, England
Mr N L Newman
a Lieut Faulkner, England
Mr T V Kouch, Poona
Lieut Francis, Suakim
Mr A F Bartlett
Mr T Byrne, Hingunghat
Lieut-Col S Beckett, Suakim
Lieut W R Wickham, Suakim
Mr and Mrs Kugelmann, Calcutta
Major and Mrs. Huyshe, Poona
Col North, Poona
Mr L A Bacheldar, U S A, Boston
Mr F Place, Bombay
Miss Nixon, Bombay
Mr M Hermann, Calcutta
Mr and Mrs Noad, Bombay
Mr Gallingwood, Bombay
Col Forbes, England
Mr Duraham, Bombay
Mr Thomas Wilson, Bombay
Mr J G Thomson, Bombay
Mr Wm Morris, Bombay
Mr C Flemming, Bombay
Mr A Goertz, Bombay
Mr J W Palmer, Bombay
Mr R Dobbie
Mr C Brown, Bombay
Mr J Greenwood, Bombay

Residents left during week marked (a) thus.

FOREST SETTLEMENT IN BASSEIN.

Bombay Castle, 22 July, 1885.

Letter from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 2319, dated 27th June, 1885, submitting one from the Collector of Thana, together with a report No. 77, dated 1st April, 1885, from Mr. Lawrence, Forest Settlement and Demarcation Officer, Thana, on the Forest Settlement and Demarcation of the Bassein Taluka of the Thana District; appending also reviews of the report by the Divisional Forest Officers, North and South Thana, and the Conservators of Forests, N. C.; and making remarks.

Letter from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 2347, dated 1st July, 1885, submitting, as promised in his letter No. 2319, dated 27th June, 1885, the opinion of the Conservator of Forests, N. C., on the question whether in the reserved forests of the 13 villages mentioned in paragraph 47 of Mr. Lawrence's forest settlement report of the Bassein Taluka rab should be allowed to be cut in the manner and to the extent proposed by the Forest Settlement Officer; and making remarks.

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Mr. Lawrence has elaborated his proposals with much care and judgment after personal inspection of all the forests, and with constant regard to the requirements of the cultivators and cultivation as well as of the Forest Department and it is satisfactory to see that his scheme meets with the approval of the Officers both of the Land Revenue and of the Forest Department. The only point on which the Forest Officers' recommendations is the enlargement of the reserved forest area and the consequent decrease in the protected forest area, but this is strictly in accordance with the general views of the Land Revenue and Forest Officers who formed the Thana Conference and with the orders of Government passed on their report, and there is no reason to doubt that the policy on which it is based is thoroughly sound. The Conservator of Forests, N. C., rightly observes that "the area proposed for reserve is mostly natural hill forest." Regarding the lands now in protected forest to be made reserved forest, Mr. Lawrence says that "they are entirely situated upon important hills or the broken ground surrounding them." The proposed demarcation may therefore be approved and should be regarded as final save in the case of the villages of Saki and Takmak, Ghinamb, which a further report should be submitted by the Forest Settlement Officer. The demarcation in those villages can, however, best be made on the ground, and Mr. Wilkins, as a third substitute, did not last long; and The World's second innings closed for 118 runs, Mardell being not out 17—a careful and well-put-together contribution. Gaddum bowled with great effect this innings, and the fielding was fairly good all round.

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

THE WORLD'S 1ST INNINGS.

	Total balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
Gaddum	70	37	1	5	0
Macbeth	20	8	2	0	1
Johnston	25	20	1	0	0
Prevost	15	17	0	0	1
Hartwig	90	54	0	3	0
Murray	39	18	1	0	0
Kerr	25	16	0	0	0
2ND INNINGS.					
Gaddum	97	50	1	8	0
Hartwig	30	19	0	0	0
Macbeth	75	24	3	2	0
Hills	25	12	0	0	0
Murray	15	8	0	0	1

The following is the complete score:—

THE WORLD.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
L Penny, b Hartwig	34	c Murray, b Gaddum	6
C Jervois, run out	20	b w, b Macbeth	12
G F Blackwell, b Kerr	24	b Macbeth	0
C Carnegy, l b w, b Gaddum	29	c Hills, b Gaddum	0
R Mactier, b Hartwig	56	c Kerr, b Gaddum	56
W E Young, b Hartwig	1	(sub) c & b Gaddum	1
F "Falkener" b Gaddum	1	b Gaddum	1
A H Pinhey, b Gaddum	0	b Gaddum	0
H "Burdee" st Gould, b Gaddum	3	(sub) not out	17
D G Brooks, l b w, b Gaddum	2	(sub) b Gaddum	3
C A Beyts, not out	0	c Lang, b Gaddum	0
Extras—b 3; l-b 3; w 2	8	b 4; l-b 2; w 1;	7
Total	172	Total	118

COMMERCE.

1ST INNINGS.

A P Gould, run out	1
F D Gaddum, b Carnegy	10
J J Hills, c "Falkener," b Carnegy	50
F A Prevost, b "Falkener"	13
H A McA Kerr, b "Falkener"	0
J Macbeth, c sub, b Carnegy	6
A H Hartwig, c Pinhey, b Penny	39
G R Johnston, c Blackwell, b Carnegy	3
W Murray, b Mactier	2
W Lang, b Penny	2
H B Ward, not out	8
Extras—b 7; w 1	8
Total	138

Residents left during week marked (a) thus.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Mr and Mrs M Kennedy, Bijapur
a Mr and Mrs J M Lane Poona
a Capt R H Daniell, Kurrachee
a Capt Pyrie, 1st W Regt, Kurrachee
a Lieut A H G Kembell, 29th N L Kurrachee
Mr H Taylor
a Mr Toogood, Calcutta
a Capt Carter, R E., Calcutta
a Mr A B Wilson, Balawalee
a Mr R S Thornton, Aligarh
a Mr H Horst, Rangoon
a Mr F Murray, Kurrachee
a Capt Burkitt, s s Tacca
a Lieut McArthur, K O, Suakim
a Mr A K Armstrong, Simla
Mr St Quinton Byrne, Calcutta
a Lieut Westrop, Kurrachee
Capt Collier, U S A, Boston
Mr Jennings, England
a Lieut Randolph, LF, Poona
a Capt Farmer, Poona
Mr and Mrs C Nixon
a Mrs Mathews
a Mrs Skeen
a Mr J F Hewitt
a Surgeon-Major Preston, Deolelee
a Col R Home, RE, Simla
a Col Crealock, Lucknow
Lieut and Mrs Richardson
a Major Purdy, R A
a Capt Bland, England
Lieut Elliott, England
Lieut Vincent, England
Lieut J F Barry, England
Lieut O'Brien, 47th Regt, England
a Lieut Gibbon, 1 W J Regt, England
Lieut Wallace Nelson, 57th Regt, England
a Major H Newington, England
a Mr and Mrs C J Keene, England
Lieut A R Ditmas, 2nd Queen's, England
Lieut French, England
Lieut J Hudson, 24th Regt, England
a Mr J Blandford, Shaharanpore
a Mr G R Williams, Jubbulpore
a Mr Robert Collins, Raneegunge
Mr Thomas Bayly, Hyderabad
Mr S D Simpson, Dy Commr of Police, Madras
Mr W D Lang
Mr L Deverex
Mr C Hutton, Delhi
Mr C Verner, Hyderabad
Mr H C Castes, Hyderabad
Mr A C Bryson, England
a Lieut Grubbe, England
Mr N L Newman
a Lieut Faulkner, England
Mr T V Kouch, Poona
Lieut Francis, Suakim
Mr A F Bartlett
Mr T Byrne, Hingunghat
Lieut-Col S Beckett, Suakim
Lieut W R Wickham, Suakim
Mr and Mrs Kugelmann, Calcutta
Major and Mrs. Huyshe, Poona
Col North, Poona
Mr L A Bacheldar, U S A, Boston
Mr F Place, Bombay
Miss Nixon, Bombay
Mr M Hermann, Calcutta
Mr H C Castes, Noad, Bombay
Mr Gallingwood, Bombay
Col Forbes, England
Mr Duraham, Bombay
Mr Thomas Wilson, Bombay
Mr J G Thomson, Bombay
Mr Wm Morris, Bombay
Mr C Flemming, Bombay
Mr A Goertz, Bombay
Mr J W Palmer, Bombay
Mr R Dobbie
Mr C Brown, Bombay
Mr J Greenwood, Bombay

Residents left during week marked (a) thus.

FOREST SETTLEMENT IN BASSEIN.

Bombay Castle, 22 July, 1885.

Letter from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 2319, dated 27th June, 1885, submitting one from the Collector of Thana, together with a report No. 77, dated 1st April, 1885, from Mr. Lawrence, Forest Settlement and Demarcation Officer, Thana, on the Forest Settlement and Demarcation of the Bassein Taluka of the Thana District; appending also reviews of the report by the Divisional Forest Officers, North and South Thana, and the Conservators of Forests, N. C.; and making remarks.

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The notification should now be issued under Section 4 of the Act in respect of the protected forest lands to be converted into reserved forest (which must first be formally disforested) and of the waste lands now available which it is proposed to constitute reserved forest, and also under Section 28 concerning the waste lands to be made protected forest. The area of the lands now in reserved forest recommended for absolute disforestment or for conversion into protected forest is small, being altogether only 555¾ acres. The Forest Settlement Officer has shown good cause for his proposals, which have received the assent of the Commissioner of the Forest Department and the Government of India should be moved to sanction the exclusion of these lands from reserved forest under Section 26. On the receipt of that sanction such of the lands to be disforested are recommended for declaration as to protected forest should be duly notified under Section 28.

The necessary notification should be published disforesting the lands which now being protected forest should not be recommended to be retained as forest of any description. The Governor in Council concurs with the Forest Settlement Officer in thinking that it is inadvisable and unnecessary to keep as protected forest any of the marsh lands notified as such, with the exception of the 236 7-20 acres in 6 villages specified in paragraph 26 of his report. Of the other lands to be disforested there are isolated patches of inconsiderable extent and others are excluded to provide for the extension of cultivation or because the area of varkas land in the villages in the vicinity is very limited and more land is needed for the requirements of the cultivators.

The Forest Settlement Officer has acted judiciously in refraining from including in his demarcation much land now occupied, and in only proposing to take up such land when imperatively wanted. The total area thus to be obtained is but 106¼ acres. These lands should, when possible, be obtained in exchange for Government waste land and not by purchase which in the Thana District seems a very costly method of increasing the forest area. The Settlement Officer should be called to the remarks in paragraph 7 of Mr. Shuttleworth's letter concerning this subject.

Enquiries regarding rights in protected forest lands remain to be made. They have been effected in the instance of the lands notified as reserved forest, with the result that only certain rights of way were found to be established. The claim to forest rights of the khot of Poman has been disposed of under the orders of Government under the advice of the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs adversely to the claimant.

The question as to the nature and extent of the privileges to be allowed in the Government forests to the people in the Taluka generally, and in particular in Thana one of primary importance and is perhaps beset with even greater difficulties in Bassein than it is in other talukas, owing to the fact that the bulk of the population resides in the coast division where there are practically no forests. It is easy to provide for the legitimate wants in respect of forest produce of the lesser portion of the inhabitants who live in the much more extensive eastern or forest division, but it is the numerous and thriving dwellers in the prosperous coast villages who are most urgent in their demand for privileges and most clamorous against the restrictions recently imposed or more strictly enforced. It is they who mostly need timber, firewood, and other forest produce for agricultural and other purposes, and who having until the last few years been in the habit of taking what they wanted free of charge are unwilling to submit to the Government forests or obtaining it from others who had taken it in a like manner now resent having to pay for what they need. The point to be considered is what privileges can be conceded which, whilst meeting all fair and reasonable demands and wants of the people whether living in forest or in non-forest villages will not render the preservation of the Government forests difficult if not impracticable and prevent the State from deriving from its valuable forest property the moderate revenue which it has a right to expect.

The Forest Settlement Officer, the Collector and the Commissioner agree in holding that the rates for firewood and bambus sanctioned by Government on the recommendation of the Thana Conference of 1883 are too high and should be reduced to the scale in force prior to their enhancement in that year, and the Forest Department Officers are not opposed to a reduction. The proposal thus made may therefore be sanctioned,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 25.

CONSOLS in London remain unaltered at 99⅜, but the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan has advanced ⅛ to 101⅛, and 4 per cent. Rupee Paper is ¼ higher, while 4½ is ¼ lower.

In the Produce markets Wheat is the only article quotably changed, the London arrival quotations for No. 1 and No. 2 Club being reduced 6d. per quarter. Linseed, however, is reported quieter.

Although Piece-goods in Manchester are still reported very firm, the Liverpool Cotton Market has quickly lost the improvement of the early part of the week. From advices through private sources it would appear that the movement had its origin in speculative operations in New York; and that Liverpool should have responded at all under existing conditions shows how the diminished supply renders the market sensitive to passing influences. Yesterday the tone at the close was dull, the sales only totalling 8,000 bales, and prices showed a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in all grades of Omras and Dholleras on the spot, and 1-16d. to 3-32d. in Americans to arrive. To-day's market has again been dull, with a business estimated at 5,000 bales, Americans being 1-16d. lower on the spot and 1-64d. to 1-32d. to arrive, and good and fine Broach 1-16d. down. In New York yesterday Ready Mid-Uplands were ⅛ cent. higher, Futures 6 points, lower. To-day Futures have declined 7 points, Ready Cotton 1-16 cent.

The takings of the trade from Liverpool during the past week have been 45,000 bales, and the stock shows a reduction of 31,000 bales, making it 50,000 bales under the same day last year. In the visible supply for all Europe, however, the decline on the week has been 130,000 bales, bringing it to 359,000 and 535,000 bales below the corresponding date of last and the previous years respectively.

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 24th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Total supply of all kinds.....	1,580,000	1,938,910	2,115,490
,, ,, Surats...	278,000	636,970	540,910

For the United Kingdom only the figures are—

Stock in Liverpool	781,000	831,990	954,560
,, London	22,000	53,000	44,770
American afloat	20,000	51,000	40,000
East Indian ,, ...	34,000	93,000	144,000
	857,000	1,028,990	1,183,330
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 9-16d.	6d.	5½d.
,, Good Fair Dholleras ...	4¾d.	4¾d.	4 1-16d.
Difference.....	13-16d.	1 7-8d.	1 7-16d.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Week's receipts	2,000	3,000	8,000
,, Exports to U. K.....	5,000	15,000	7,000
,, ,, Cont.....	4,000	3,000	7,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept ..	4,685,000	4,750,503	5,911,000
,, Exports to U. K. ,, ..	2,359,000	2,354,000	2,785,000
,, ,, Cont. ,, ..	1,421,000	1,469,000	1,926,000
,, Stock in the Ports	223,000	240,000	331,000

The market here continues perfectly stagnant, with no buying except on the part of the local mills.

WHEAT is still quiet, and tending easier, owing to the home advices. There are sellers of No. 1 Soft White Pessy at Rs. 3-13½, and of No. 1 Club Delhi at Rs. 3-11½ per cwt.

SEEDS exhibit no change of any moment, and transactions are limited.

FREIGHTS remain the same, say £1 for Continental ports, 16s. 3d. Wheat and 18s. 9d. measurement for Liverpool.

EXCHANGE has been almost a blank day, so far as business in sterling is concerned. Rates are practically unchanged, as although we quoted Credits at 1s. 6 15-16d. yesterday there was no doubt they could have been done at 1-32d. less. We quote as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand.....	1-6 25-32d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1-6d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1-6 27-32d.
Credits, 3 months' sight	1-6 29-32d.
Francs, 3 months' sight	2-00½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has ruled very quiet throughout the day, and fluctuations have been few. Fours we quote at Rs. 97½, Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 100.

SHARES are very steady, but by no means active. Spinning and Weaving Mills are firm, and in some cases a shade dearer. Bank of Bombays have quietened down to Rs. 745.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	745
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	320xd
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank.....	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	650
National Bank of India.....	37,320	£ 250		do.	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. company	1,30	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mill Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	455
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	20,000	100	100	Rs. 2	98
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	325
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	640
Bellary E. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhowanagar Mills	9,0 0	100	100	...	14
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	580
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	160
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 40	710
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	690
Commercial Mills	840	500	500	..	535
Dharamsi Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	6.0
Dhurumsi Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	780
Dinshaw Petit's Co.	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	115
Dosabhoy Framjee & Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Elphinstone Co.	1,500	50	50	Rs. 25	735
Framjee Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	25	365
Golam Rabo S. Co. ..	2,000	500	500	..	430
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	85
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	760
Hingunghat Mill Co..	700	500	50	70	695
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,065
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	500	Rs. 20	420
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	468	1,000	1,000	..	910
James Greaves Mills.	160	1500	400	..	432½
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,34	500	500	Rs. 40	550
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	867½
Chandelah	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	830
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	825
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	140
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160	2,40
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	580
Manockjee Petit's ..	4,000	100	100	Rs. 25	1,000
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	Rs. 9	18½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,340
National Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	..	530
Nigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	5	..	102xd
Narayan Cotton Mills	500	1,000	1,000	..	500
New Great Eastern ..	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	975
Oriental	5,725	625	62	Rs. 1	485
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld	4,000	400	40	Rs. 1	130
People of India S. & W. Company	1,00	250	250	62	165
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	50	..	130
Queen Spinning.....	800	1,000	1,000	..	725
Ripon.....	841	1,000	1,000	..	700
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,310
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	360
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	230
Victoria Mills.....	800	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S. & M. Company	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	650

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Longhurst 1,388 tons, Captain J. A. Brown, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Cardiff (27th ultimo) with a cargo of 2,418 tons coal; she is consigned to the Captain.

THE steam-ship Highfield, 1,608 tons, Captain Simpson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Liverpool (25th ultimo) with a cargo of 2,926 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steam-ship Berenice, 1,707 tons, Captain B Verona, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Albert Fog and 2 sons and one deck passenger.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Lawada, 2,147 tons, Captain J. Henderson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from London (15th June) with a general cargo, Captain Mayen, and one servant and one native passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Euphrates, 499 tons Captain Y Stewart, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Kurrachee (23rd inst) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Gibbons, Mr and Mrs Fogg and 3 children and 23 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Assyria, 989 tons, Captain Macfarlane, sails to-day for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lt. C. T. Bell and 2 servants, Col. Charles Haylen and 2 servants, Mr. F. Ferojee, one clerk, one goomasta. Sub-Cond. Ivory and 283 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
25	Longhurst (s)	Brown	Cardiff, June 27.
	Highfield (s)	Simpson	Liverpool, June 25.
	Lawada (s)	Henderson ..	London, June 15.
	Euphrates (s)	Stewart	Karachee, July 23.
	Swiftsure (s)	Burton	Newport, June 21.
26	Berenice (s)	Verona	Hongkong, June 30.
	Inchrhona (s)	Macdonald..	Cardiff, June 25.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
25	Khedive (s)	Loggin	China.
	Waverly (s)	Calvert	Hull.

The steam-ship Assyria, Macfarlane, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday last for Persian Gulf.

The steamer Wingates began to load on Saturday last for Dunkirk.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.		
23	Goalpara (s)	Negapatam.
	Himalaya (s)	Rangoon.
24	Clan Macarthur (s)	Colombo.
	Scindia (s)	Bombay.
	Clan Sinclair (s) ..	London.

DEPARTURES.

July.		
22	Chupra (s).....	Rangoon.
24	Churchston	Seeking.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 25.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Forbes s—2 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 50 cases pale ale, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Selembria s—102 cases whisky, S Cowasjee; one hogshead whisky, Hony Secy Byculla Club.
Belgravia s—10 cases whisky, B Warburton.
Clan Drummond s—5 cases whisky, B Warburton.

FROM LONDON.

Cambodia s—7 cases plate glass silvered, Walter Nutter.
Bokhara s—5 cases toilet requisite and soap, Hajee Tyeb Tarmamad.
Surat s—2 cases German silver wire, L Hemchund; one case German silver wire, H Ruttonjee.
Kerbella s—50 bottles quicksilver, H Goculdas; 21 cases matches, E Samsoodeen; 20 bales old newspaper, E Budroodeen; 21 cases oilmanstore and 62 boxes sperm candles, E Rassooljee; 11 cases writing paper, B Shapoorjee; 2 cases glassware, F Sewjee.
Rosetta s—15 cases brandy, B Warburton.
Khedive s—2 cases table salt, E Rassooljee; 15 cases still hock, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 102 cases ginger and 35 cases wine, M Bhicajee; 30 cases gin, Framjee Sands; 120 cases beer, J Nowrojee.
Malwa s—15 cases brandy, B Warburton.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—500 boxes soap, Hassen Ahmed; 5 cases aniline dye, H Tayebjee.
Selenubria s—25 packages caustic soda, B Cullianjee.
Clan Forbes s—6 crates earthenware, A K Hassanally; 2 packages earthenware, Gangjee Poonjee; 60 cases stout, S Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—1,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, G Motee.
Victoria s—300 bales wool, N Khuttow; 37 bales wool, N Mooljí.
Guildford s—3,000 cwts wheat, W Bell and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Indus s—5½ cwts ivory, E Papia; 7 bales skins, S Ramajanally.
Kerbella s—100 cwts gum, M Coorjee; 13 cwts horns, J Luckumsey; 23 cwts fishmawa, V Hajee; 26 cwts whe t, R Stewart; 720 cwts myrabollams, G Jaithan c; 800 cwts myrabollams, D Pudumsee; 160 cwts cuscus-root, M A Hassan; 10 bales hides, P Eduljí.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—250 bales cotton, E Spinners.

FOR DUNKIRK.

China s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, Kilick, Nixon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Adowa s—25 bales twist. The Anglo-Indian S and W Coy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Selembria s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Medusa s—100 bales twist, S J David.

FOR HONGKONG.

Medusa s—75 bales twist, J E Ezra; 92 bales twist, R S Woonwalla; 188 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 200 bales twist, S J David; 104 bales twist, Central India S and W Coy; 175 bale twist, T Mooljí.
Adowa s—127 bales cotton, K Koolaram; 351 bales twist, Bomanji; 201 bales twist, S N Talati; 139 bales twist, D P Marker; 123 bales twist, Anglo-Indian S and W Coy; 16 bales twist, H E Ellias; 150 bales twist, E Noordeen; 500 cwts sandalwood, J Peerbhoy; 1123 cwts coplate, Yue Lunching; 170 bales twist, E L Moolchund.

FOR SHANGAI.

Medusa s—136 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 100 bales twist, S J David.
Adowa s—100 bales twist and cloth, D Sassoon; 25 bales twist, The Anglo-Indian S and W Coy.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chindwara s—300 bales cotton, H Amooluckchund; 301 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
WILL BE LEAVING Bombay on the 16th, and is likely to be absent about one month.
Bombay, June 15, 1885.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 3, King William-street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS. W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

"PRESERVE YOUR SIGHT."
THE injury produced by wearing improper Spectacles is not always immediately perceived: but when after long use of them the sight comes to be sensibly impaired, it is considered as the natural consequence of age—although the greater part of the evil be occasioned by using lenses carelessly adapted to the age.
Mr. LAZARUS' system of suiting prevents the painful effects that ignorance might cause besides trouble and expense.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, opposite Watson's Hotel. | 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazillian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames, of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First class certificate and silver medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.
In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.

MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

MESSRS. STEPHENS BROS.
DENTAL SURGEONS,
19, RAMPART-ROW,
(Opposite Temple Bar)
FEES MODERATE. PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SPRY—July 23, at Charlton, Kings', Cheltenham, the wife of Arthur Hume Spry, Bombay C. S., of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

WARDIN—July 27, at Fort Hormusjee Framjee Wardin' aged 49 years. Deeply regretted. His body will be taken to Tower of Silence this evening, at 3 p.m.
WALTERS—July 25, at Byculla, Richard Walters, Head Master, B. E. S.'s Schools.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DRIVER—July 20, at Ranchee, the wife of W H P Driver, of a son.
KITCHIN—July 22, at 10, Middleton-street, Calcutta, the wife of the Rev Arthur Kitchin, Cathedral Chaplain, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

YATE—DACRES—June 20, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Venerable Archdeacon Matthew, M A, Chaplain, William Gordon Yate, Captain, 4th Bengal Cavalry, o Julia, second daughter of the late Thomas Dacres.

DEATH.

NICHOL—July 16, at Quetta, of cholera, George Henry Nichol, P W D, aged 31 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1885.

THE excitement and feeling which were aroused at Surat a few weeks since in connection with the death of a Parsee prisoner at a police station in the town showed how readily responsive the public mind is to accusations of misconduct against the police. It is a standing charge against the police in districts wide apart in British India that they are given to arbitrary conduct, that some of them include torture for extracting confession amongst their modes of operation, and that if a sepoy is not violent the chances are that he is corrupt. So long as this is so we must not wonder if the presumption in the popular mind is so often against the police. In the Surat case there was much to give a bias in that direction. The Parsee Malesang had died while in the hands of the police. He had been, it was said, unnecessarily and unlawfully arrested; the police had shown malice against him; and men were going about Surat, telling how they had seen him struck by his captors, and how, on the night that he was taken from his bed to the police cell, cries and protests against beating were heard to proceed from the cell in which he was confined. Here, it will be seen, was all the basis that was wanted for a popular agitation. The Surati view of the case would be coloured by the prevalent notions as to the violence of which the police are capable—notions which we only too well know are not always imaginary—and also by the knowledge that there had for some time been a feud between some of the Parsees of the town and certain members of the police force. It is most fortunate, therefore, that there remains no ground for alleging that the inquiry that has been made into the subject has been inadequate. The Government have revised the decision arrived at by Mr. Lely, the Acting District Magistrate at Surat, which seems to have been based upon an exhaustive inquiry into the facts; and they find no ground for dissenting from its conclusions. Mr. Lely, it is clear, had an exceptionally difficult task to perform. There was prejudice and passion in the air of Surat while the matter was under inquiry; the evidence was in conflict on some important points, and there is too much reason to believe that those who spoke the truth did so in the face of much hostility. The conditions were not favourable to judicial inquiry, but such as they were the magistrate seems to have done his best with them, and to have got as near the truth of the matter as patient and unprejudiced investigation could bring him. The point of capital importance—whether or not the prisoner died in consequence of physical violence—has been placed beyond reasonable doubt. The evidence of two medical men attributes death to shock; neither of them could detect any traces of physical violence, and there are overwhelming probabilities in favour of the view that mental and not physical shock was the primary cause of death. There were symptoms of fatty degeneration of the heart, and it was clear that the deceased was not a person who could with impunity be taken through the ordeal of a sudden arrest at midnight. The belief possibly still lingers at Surat that the man fell a victim to the direct physical violence of the police. But we can find in the evidence no serious warrant for such a conclusion.

There were, indeed, very positive allegations that the man had been subjected to violence. One witness alleged that when driving past the police station he heard some one call, "Why are you beating me?" Another, who followed the prisoner into the cell, says that he saw the man struck by the head-constable, Amarshang, and another police sepoy, Amarshang following up a blow with the fist by one with a stick which felled the man to the ground, where he lay unconscious. But the evidence of the first witness was invalidated by experimental proof that no sound proceeding from the cell could be heard upon the road; and that of the second was invalidated by experimental proof that with the doors and haris of the cell closed, as they were admitted to have been when this beating is said to have taken place, it would have been impossible to have seen what occurred. We have been at some pains to ascertain to what conclusion the evidence points, and it seems to us impossible to admit that there is a reasonable probability either that the man died from physical violence, or that violence was really employed by the police. That he was very improperly treated is, however, only too clear. There was no warrant for his arrest, beyond vague information which an outsider was said to have given the police as to Malesing's being in possession of stolen property; and even had suspicions of his guilt been more reasonable and better founded, there was no warrant for the haste and inopportuneness of his arrest. The head-constable Amarshang has been dismissed for his conduct in this respect. This is a severe measure, but it will teach the police authorities to be more regular and more circumspect in exercising their power of arrest. But it would be a great mistake if those who set out with the assumption that this was a case of *zoolum* and police torture of the conventional type were to infer from the decision that the authorities in the Surat district are at all lenient in their view of offences of this sort. The fact that only a few days after this case the magistrate who tried it, on hearing that a policeman had beaten a villager, rode eighteen miles in order to inquire into the matter, caught the offender almost *in flagrante delicto*, and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment, proves this. There is no room, and we believe no inclination, for consideration to offenders of this sort; but on the other hand there would have been neither equity nor policy in going out of the way to make an example of the Surat police. As it is, the inquiry should have a wholesome effect. It will show policemen who are given to irregularities and abuse of power that they must not too confidently count upon keeping their proceedings secret. The fierce light of judicial inquiry may any day fall upon them, and they may learn from what occurred at Surat how searching such an inquiry may be made.

It may be well to point out that there is no ground for what appears to be the prevalent notion that this inquiry resulted from the animadversions of the native press on the subject. Both by a section of the Criminal Procedure Code and by the standing orders of Government a close inquiry is ordered in the case of every death of a person in custody, and the investigation was begun before the press had commented upon the case. It is extremely satisfactory to know that the ordinary procedure of the law is adequate for dealing with cases of this kind. The rule ought to insure that sufficient light should be thrown upon an occurrence reported from the Bijapore district, where a woman who had been arrested on a charge of theft died while in custody, from torture, it is said, inflicted upon her by the police. While there is so much of this nature to occupy the vigilance of the authorities in our own territories, it seems superfluous to go to other jurisdictions in search of similar incidents. But reports come from the Baroda territory of systematic police torture worse than any that has been heard of for a long time, and which should by some means be brought under the notice of the Gaekwar's Durbar. An Ahmedabad native paper is our authority for the report that at the village of Patan in Guzerat refined cruelties of the most brutal kind are frequently practised upon prisoners. The most recent victim was a sweetmeat-seller who, having been arrested on an accusation of theft, and then discharged, was re-arrested, and by the orders of the naib-fouzdar was taken to a lonely part of the jungle known as the Black Gate, where he was subjected to tortures similar to those to which many others had submitted at the same spot. Besides inflicting nameless cruelties upon him, his tormentors tied a cord round the ankle so tightly that the veins started, and to increase his sufferings they continuously tapped the swollen veins. This was done to extort a ransom of eight rupees, but it failed, and when they were satisfied that nothing was to be got they carried the poor wretch, half dead, back to the village, where they threw him down outside his house. Such is the story that has reached Ahmedabad. If the revelation does not lead to anything more, it should at least urge the police authorities in British territory to renewed vigilance in regard to the conduct of the sepoys under their charge. The boundary which marks off Baroda from the rest of Guzerat is little more than political, and what has occurred on one side of the border might occur on the other side if administrative laxity were to enlarge the opportunities of unprincipled subordinates.

IT is some years since we had occasion to call attention to the impecuniosity of the Bombay sepoys, and to urge on the authorities certain points in the direction of which reform seemed to be necessary. That a good proportion of the men of the Native Army are more or less in debt, especially young Mahrattas, who appear to "give hostages to fortune" sooner than any other caste, can scarcely be doubted. What are the causes of this chronic impecuniosity, and how can it be remedied or lessened? Early marriages, and the consequent falling into the clutches of extorting moneylenders, are apparently the cause of mischief. There is another evil which claims attention, and which, unless seen to, will not fail to hinder the chances of improved physique and stamina in the men, and the efficiency of our Native Army. Power of endurance, power of resisting disease and maintaining health, are, *caeteris paribus*, solely the outcome of a high standard of health; and in order that this standard should be maintained the feeding of the men should be good. But we cannot expect a man to feed himself properly unless he has the means wherewith to do so. Then again the sepoy is handicapped by the many different sets of uniform which he is obliged to keep up. This being at his own expense, arithmetically it means a subtraction of so many rupees, annas, and pies out of his own income—an income, we repeat, which is by no means large, inasmuch as his pay is decidedly under the value of labour outside military life. We believe the matter only requires to be fairly represented for it to be set right, especially in the time of a Chief who has the welfare of the Native Army so much at heart. This state of matters is *au grand complet* in the Madras Presidency, but no one can conceal the fact that it reigns rampant in our own Presidency as well. When a man just joined is forthwith put under stoppages, apart from any private debt, it is not difficult to conceive the straits he is passing through; and how can he make both ends meet, with the Sirkar pulling at one end and the bunnia at the other? Nearly as much, so far as uniform is concerned, may be said in the interests of officers, especially young officers, many of whom are married. It is certainly both a hardship and an encumbrance for all ranks to have to keep up so many different sets of uniform, half of which may well be dispensed with, with advantage to everybody except, it may be, to the tailor.

PARISIAN TOPICS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JULY 3.

LAST week, when the change of Ministry had become an accomplished fact, Lord Lyons was suddenly summoned to London. Naturally Lord Salisbury desired to consult the Ambassador to the French Republic, whose twenty years' experience of Continental politics qualifies him so eminently to advise concerning the difficult questions which remain unsettled. As regards Egypt, the object of the French Government is to get England to withdraw her troops at a definite period, not very distant, France being prepared to pledge herself, not only not to occupy Egypt herself, but to join England in preventing any other Power from doing so. For the protection of the Khedive, after the close of the English occupation, the French Government suggests the organisation of an army to be recruited from the warlike provinces of the Ottoman Empire, and to be under the direct authority of the Khedive. Whether Tewfik Pasha is to be retained as ruler, or the ex-Khedive or Halim Pacha is to be substituted—suggestions favoured by parties in Paris—the French Government are determined not to tolerate the annexation of Egypt by England, or the establishment of a Protectorate. We have yet to learn the result of Viscount Lyons' visit to London. That he may be promoted to an earldom is not improbable. As his lordship is a bachelor, well stricken in years, this would be practically but a life-peerage.

In a former letter I mentioned the murder of Madame Cornet by Marchandon, the pseudo *valet de chambre*, the very first night after entering her service. The trial of this scoundrel was proceeding at the Seine Assizes when the last Indian mail left. Long before the opening of the court, *queues* had been formed at the principal entrances, and the rush for seats, when the doors opened, was as frantic as at the most celebrated trials. Only a small proportion of the crowd could obtain admittance. The following description is from the *Debats*:—"The Assize court of the Seine has exhibited, during the last two days, a similar spectacle to that which it presented at the trial of Madame Clovis Hugues. It seemed as if one were present at the first night's performance of a piece by Dumas or Sardou. There were new dresses for the occasion, a crowd of comedians, male and female, explosions of curiosity on the part of the audience, noisy demonstrations of antipathy against certain performers in the drama, bursts of laughter at the most amusing passages, opera-glasses rivetted on the principal actor—nothing, in short, was wanting to the *fête*. Tickets, it may be supposed, were enormously in request. They were distributed with such profuse generosity as to be far beyond the limits available. There was also a great variety among the favoured groups. Special seats were reserved for those designated as the *invités* of such a personage. These were called forward under that title by the officers of the court, who seemed to know exactly their distinctive number and mark, and kept all intruders in the background. In short, the organisation of this favouritism was remarkable, and the success, we must allow, complete. Still, while congratulating the court on the *éclat* of the affair, we must be permitted to observe that there were signs of dissatisfaction. Some persons present were unreasonable enough to be astonished, even distressed, by what they saw. Such persons, no doubt, cherished old-fashioned prejudices, and fancied that the administration of justice in a criminal court ought to be solemn and impressive. They thought that just at the time when it has been decided that executions are no longer to be made a public spectacle, it was hardly logical to make capital sentences a *spectacle de gala*. Publicity in such cases is no doubt essential; but surely it is intended as a guarantee to the accused, and not to amuse an audience or afford it emotions. Even to give a ticket for an assize court shocks some people, more especially when these favours are distributed merely to indulge idle curiosity. Certain discontented parties thought so, and said so. But they were of course people behind the times, who had absurd ideas of what the dignity of public justice demanded." The Advocate-General, M. Bernard, represented Marchandon as a vulgar blackguard and malefactor, who had passed from one crime to another, until he had arrived at murder, premeditated and carried out in the most brutal and cold-blooded manner. It was perfectly clear that the prisoner, in his pretended confession, had spoken falsely. Murder was necessary to the success of the robbery, and he had not hesitated to murder. If the jury allowed him to escape, they would fail in their duty. M. Danet spoke for the defence. Marchandon was the son of honest parents. It was for Jeanne Blin that all the robberies had been committed. He did not think that Marchandon could be executed, while this woman, who had profited by his crimes, if indeed she had not been his accomplice, was allowed to go free. The prisoner was penitent. His youth ought to inspire pity. Worse criminals had been recommended to mercy. The jury, after consulting for about three-quarters of an hour (during their absence the excitement in court was intense), gave an affirmative verdict upon all counts without any recommendation to mercy. The court retired for a few minutes to consider the verdict technically, and upon its return the president formally condemned Marchandon to death. Marchandon fell back upon his seat, whilst applause burst forth in the court, and was led staggering and quaking to the cells. As the crowd streamed out from the court, laughing and betting were the order of the day. The convict has since been put, according to French custom, into a straight jacket, and consigned to the prison of La Roquette, where, with several other murderers, he awaits the execution of a just sentence.

Here, as in England, political circles are looking forward anxiously to the next elections. The chances are, it is thought, that M. Ferry may again be at the head of affairs. M. Brisson does not appear to care about retaining a position for which his genius or training has not fitted him. The Chinese treaty seems to give general satisfaction. But the terrible Budget has to be arranged sooner or later; the later the better in the opinion of the present Cabinet. The Minister of Finance has announced that sixty millions sterling will be required to square the national balance-sheet. How this enormous amount is to be raised has become the most engrossing question.

A SKETCH OF ZENANA MEDICAL WORK IN HYDERABAD.

As there is so much discussion in the present day respecting female medical work, especially in India, where it has a double interest owing to its influence on the social as well as the physical condition of the women of the country, I hope that a slight description of this work in Hyderabad may not be considered uncalled-for or out of place in the columns of your popular journal.

Hyderabad is considered by Europeans generally as the stronghold of Mahomedan conservatism and prejudice; but in reality, contrasted with the Mahomedans of the more southern parts of India, of whom I have had some experience, and with those of Northern India, the inhabitants of Hyderabad are liberal-minded, receptive of new ideas, and appreciative of all that is good in Western civilisation. This statement would be borne out, I am certain, by the various officials connected with the Educational and other Departments; besides which the very general prevalence of European tastes and habits amongst the native gentlemen speaks for itself on this point. I am concerned only with the female population, and speak from my knowledge of the inner domestic life, and the thoughts and feelings of the women. I do not mean to say that they are highly civilised and free from prejudice; quite the contrary; but they are thoroughly susceptible to civilising influences. This is shown, I think, in the steady progress of European medicine and surgery amongst them—an advance which is very marked, though not so rapid as enthusiasm might desire. Female medical work came into existence here, about nine years ago, with the advent of an American lady doctor, who practised here for about two years. I have not seen any record of this lady's work, but she is still affectionately remembered by some to whom her skill proved beneficial. After she left there was an interval of about two years, when the late Sir Salar Jung (whose honoured name recalls so many benevolent and noble actions) determined to re-open the zenana dispensary, which had been closed on her departure. Some wards in the large General Hospital of Hyderabad, known as the Afzul Gunj Hospital from its situation in that suburb of the city, was set apart for the reception of gosha women, who could not be seen by the medical officers in charge of that institution. The result proved that the want of such a place existed, for patients began to flock there in daily increasing numbers, till the average rose from five or six patients daily to thirty and forty. The entrance to the zenana wards, which are in a semi-detached bungalow in the compound of the hospital, is

TELEGRAMS.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEEMUCH, JULY 26.

Sir Lepel Griffin, Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, left Neemuch for Chittore this morning, a salute of 13 guns announcing his departure. He will return to-night.

MEDICAL CHANGES.

Surgeon-Major Ward left on Thursday night to join his new appointment at the Poorundhur Sanitarium. Surgeon-Major Hare comes thence to take his place at the station hospital here.

THE MONSOON.

We have had plenty of rain, and the cultivation is progressing.

THE NATIONAL FETE AT MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 25.

Monsieur Haas' Fête at Mandalay is said to have passed off most successfully. Several of the Burmese Ministers were present, and made themselves very agreeable.

STRANGE TREATMENT OF DACOITS.

Twenty-two of the leading dacoits were recently brought to Mandalay by the Ministers. They were sentenced to death, but at the head phoongie's intercession Theebaw pardoned twenty, who were liberated after the phoongie had become security for them, and after tatooing their hands.

SIR C. MACGREGOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 26.

There is a rumour that Sir Charles Macgregor retains his appointment for one year longer. This would enable Colonel Chapman to serve the necessary two years on regimental duty before returning to the Staff. The explanation gives a colour of probability to the report.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 25.

The Governor-General is pleased to admit Subadar Goordist Sing, attached to the 15th Bengal Infantry, third class, to the Order of Merit for gallantry in action at the affair of McNeill's zariba at Tofuk, Suakim.

The formation of Volunteer Rifle Corps at Dehra Doon and Chittagong is sanctioned, Mr. Lyall is appointed Major Commaudant of the latter.

Lieutenant Dodgson is admitted to the Staff Corps, and officiates as wing officer to the 2nd B. I.

Lieutenant Hudson, of the 4th Wales Borderers, is admitted as a probationer in the Staff Corps, and posted to Madras.

Major Chatterton, General List, becomes Commandant of the Agra Volunteers, *vice* Major Daniell, resigned.

Mr. Pym, Engineer, Bengal, having overstayed his leave, his name is removed from the Public Works Department.

The services of Mr. Lackersteen, Engineer, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Madras Government for employment in the railway extension surveys.

THE CARRIAGE OF SEA PASSENGERS.

An Act amending the law relating to the carriage of passengers at sea is published. It authorises Her Majesty's Consuls and Government officials to forward passengers landed from wrecks or otherwise stranded, paying their passage and supplying necessaries, the money being recoverable from the owners or charterers of the ships.

THE AMIR.

The Amir, on receipt of the firman of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress conferring on him the diguity of G.C.S.I., caused a salute of 101 guns to be fired, and the city of Kabul to be illuminated three successive nights. Copies of the firman were posted in conspicuous places throughout the city. Information of the public assumption of the title has also been proclaimed throughout His Highness's dominions.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

The Afghan Boundary Commission find the heat at Tunian very great, but the health of the Commission continues good. Captain De Laessoe has gone to examine the neighbourhood of Obeh for a cooler camping ground.

THE GILGIT MISSION.

Colonel Lockhart has succeeded in crossing the Kamri pass.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. COLLINGS' BILL.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The House of Commons last night read a third time Mr. Collings' Medical Relief Bill.

The Government had announced to the House that they would not oppose the passing of the Bill.

THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

In consequence of Sir Henry Sumner Maine declining to accept the position of Permanent Under-Secretary to the Home Department through ill-health, Mr. Godfrey Lushington has been appointed to fill the place.

THE GARRISON FOR ASSOUAN.

CAIRO, JULY 24.

The last detachment of the 20th Hussars has started for Assouan.

THE CHOLERA IN SPAIN.

MADRID, JULY 24.

Cholera continues in Spain unabated, and is extending northwards.

THE LATE GENERAL GRANT.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 24.

The lying-in-state of General Grant will last four days. The funeral is announced to take place on August 8.

A PERSIAN TELEGRAPH LINE.

TEHERAN, JULY 25.

The Government of His Majesty the Shah intends to construct a telegraph line between Meshed and Sarakhs.

THE TRANSCASPIAN RAILWAY.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 25.

The Transcaspian Railway will probably be connected with Krasnovodsk.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The Bombay mails of the 7th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 24.

The Anchor Line steamer Lord Lansdowne left here for Bombay yesterday.

PORT SAID, JULY 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

TRINCOMALEE, JULY 26

H. M.'S Turquoise and H. M.'s Briton, from Colombo, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera ..... 4⅞.

The Manchester Market has been very firm; but small business.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	.....	76½
4½ " "	.....	77½
3 " Consols for account	.....	99⅜
3½ " Sterling Loan	.....	101⅜
4½ " French Rentes	.....	110½
Bar Silver	.....	49 3-16

Arrivals.—Kingdom, Othello, Accomac, and The Queen.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	.....	43,000 bales.
" " " Surats	.....	2,000 "
" " Imports of Cotton	...	17,000 "
" " Surats	...	nil. "
" Stock of Cotton	.....	781,000 "
" " Surats	.....	64,000 "
" " Cotton in London	....	22,000 "

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(JULY 26.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Suez-Suakim cable right.
Cable Suakim-Perim still interrupted.
Bangkok to Saigon still interrupted.
Mandalay line still interrupted.
Aden 25th.—Extra mail for Mauritius on Tuesday 28th inst. Messages should reach before noon.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, July 25.

10 p.m.	80·5

SUNDAY, July 26.

6 a.m.	80·4
10 a.m.	81·9
2 p.m.	82·3
4 p.m.	82·3

DURING the last three days about seven inches of rain have fallen at Broach. Altogether there have been eleven inches of rain up to date. The aspect of the sky continues threatening. The cultivators now wish for a break.

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphs that the Secretary of State and the promoters have come to a settlement as to the terms for the construction of the Buopal-Cawnpore Railway. The company receives a guarantee of four per cent. and a quarter of the surplus profits.

COLONEL LOCKHART has crossed the Kamri Pass in three feet of snow, and the party is now well on its way up the Astor Valley.

CAPTAINS PEACOCKE AND YATE were still in Herat on the 16th. It is reported that there are 4,000 men armed with breechloaders on their way from Kabul by the direct Hazarajat road. Colonel Ridgeway was to leave Tunian on the 18th for a point twenty-seven miles south-west of Herat.

THE services of Mr. R. C. Plowden, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, for duty in Biluchistan.

THE Lieutenant-Governor, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, has authorised the Port Commissioners to raise a debenture loan of seventy-five lakhs for the construction of the Kidderpore docks. The debentures, which will bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent., will have a currency of not less than forty years. The interest is guaranteed by the Secretary of State.

THE *Bombay Guardian* understands that the headquarters of the Salvation Army are to be removed from Bombay to the Kennery Caves, Salsette. These caves are in a secluded valley in Salsette Island, some eighteen miles from Bombay, and are celebrated for their Buddhistic sculptures and excavations. There are very many caves, of different sizes, and the place is said to have been the site of a Buddhist monastery in ancient times. At present the place and its vicinity are a jungle, as sequestered as any hermit could wish, save for the visits paid by travellers and archæologists.

A CORRESPONDENT telegraphs to the Allahabad paper:—In supersession of the former numbers the following revised allotments of machine guns have been fixed and are under active supply from England:—For Bengal, 54; for Madras, 6; for Bombay, 20. These will be distributed throughout India by the Inspector-General of Ordnance under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. In addition to these, 30 machine guns on field carriages and 6 Gatlings will be stored for the use of Army Corps at Quetta, Ferozepore, and Rawalpindi. A further supply of 80 machine guns has been ordered for inland forts.

THE *India Portuguesa*, in reply to the assertion that Portugal is too poor to maintain the Padroado in India, says that a more ridiculous argument could not have been put forward by the opponents of the Padroado. It endeavours to prove that the debt of France is 675 francs on each individual, while that of Portugal is 575 francs—nearly equal to what each Englishman bears. If, then, England has resources to undertake a costly war with Russia and France with China, could not Portugal afford to spend two lakhs of rupees annually for the maintenance of the last relic of the Portuguese glory in the East? This sum, the paper says, is a trifle for a nation like Portugal, however poor she be. Portugal spent lately 25 lakhs on the reception of the King of Spain. She defrays expenses on state ceremonial dinners amounting to a large figure. She pays allowances to members of the Royal family, one quarter of which would be enough to maintain the Padroado; and still it is said that Portugal is bankrupt, and has no means to maintain the Padroado. A very plausible answer this, in a State's wealth may be proved by its extravagances. The bankrupt who included his debts in his assets took much the same view of the matter.

THE *Bombay Catholic Examiner* characterises as "an entirely false notion" the impression which prevails among some of the Goanese clergy and laity that His Excellency the Delegate Apostolic does not possess any immediate authority over them, and that consequently they are not bound to receive any order of the Holy See, except it be conveyed to them through the Portuguese Government or His Grace the Archbishop of Goa. In order to combat this impression, the *Examiner* reprints an official despatch from Cardinal Jacobini, the Cardinal Secretary of State to the Nuncio at Madrid, in which a similar contention is dealt with. Nuncios Apostolic are, the despatch says, the legitimate representatives of the Sovereign Pontiff, for their authority proceeds from him, to be exercised in the manner and form which he himself prescribes to them. Consequently, if the authority of Bishops must always be subordinate to that of the Sovereign Pontiff, and if they can never exercise it contrary to his will and to the rules laid down by him, it is evident that the episcopal authority cannot be exercised contrary to the prescription of the Nuncio Apostolic from the moment that the latter in his capacity of recognised organ of which the Holy Father makes use to communicate with the faithful and with the Bishops knows perfectly the real intentions of the Pope.

THE enemies of the Indian Copyright Bill have surely been in collusion with Count Paul Vasili. That always veracious chronicler, in the course of one of his sketches on society in London, says:—"Before telegraphic communication the rivalry in the press consisted of how to obtain and publish despatches from India in the quickest manner. Now telegraphs and railways have combined to satisfy the requirements of English readers at a low rate. A wire to India only costs the journals £40 a month, and they have the right to send a hundred words for a shilling." If telegraphing between England and India were so cheap as this, who would take the trouble to ensure a property in his messages?

THE head-quarters of the Hurnai Railway are now at Quetta, whence Brigadier-General Browne superintends the work on the plateau. Several thousand men are working on the section immediately east of Hurnai. There have been a few cases of cholera at Duki, but the health of the Sappers and Pioneers on the highlands has remained good throughout. Orders have been recently sent home for large quantities of rolling-stock, girders, and material for the Peshin plateau line, and the extension from Shebo to the foot of the Khojak is now being thoroughly surveyed. It appears not improbable that the Amran range will have to be pierced by a tunnel, as the gradients are found to be very steep on both sides. News has been received from England of the death of Mr. A. Sullivan, the principal contractor for the Hurnai line. Mr. Sullivan was a Cooper's Hill engineer, and distinctly one of the ablest men that institution has ever given to the public service. He passed out of the College, of which he was a Fellow, head of his year, and entered the Public Works Department, but resigned the service a year or two ago for the more independent and lucrative line of a contractor, in which he would certainly have won great success if his life had not been thus prematurely cut short.

THE earthquake shocks which were felt recently over a wide area in Yorkshire remind *Iron* that an authority on the subject of those phenomena, M. Delaunay, of Paris, is of opinion that next year will see the recurrence of upheavals of the earth's crust in an intensified form. M. Delaunay is a prophet of evil, but, unfortunately, all his prophecies have hitherto come true. His speciality is earthquakes, and he predicts them only too surely. In 1877 he announced that the year would not conclude without violent disturbances of the earth, and as a matter of fact the frightful catastrophes on the coast of South America followed. In 1883 M. Delaunay again pointed to approaching earthquakes, and soon after the volcanic eruptions in the Indian Archipelago occurred, by which thousands of human beings lost their lives, and hundreds of square miles of *terra firma* were engulphed by the sea. Towards the end of last year M. Delaunay once more raised his warning voice, and the earthquakes in Spain provep how well founded were his warnings. Quite recently he has prophesied very severe volcanic disturbances for 1886. Having acquired a well-merited notoriety in foretelling earthquakes, some weight ought to be attached to M. Delaunay's utterances. He affirms that next year these natural phenomena will be of a very intense character, and that they will show themselves either when the earth is under the direct influence of a plant of the first rank, such as Jupiter, or under that of a group of asteroids, or at a time when sun and moon are nearest to our planet at the same time.

IN Austria (the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* remarks) the dog-days appear to have the curious effect of causing more suicides than any other season of the year. On Wednesday several remarkable cases were reported. In one instance a cadet, aged twenty, living in barracks in Vienna, put the muzzle of his gun to his chin, and pulling the trigger, died instantly. Another case is that of an artillery lieutenant at Cattaro, who blew himself to pieces by firing a large cannon against himself in a rather ingenious manner. In a third case a young man and girl jumped into the Danube together. A fourth suicide was that of a sculptor who hanged himself. At Prague two young lovers, aged respectively sixteen and fifteen, fastened themselves together with a rope and then jumped into the Moldau. At Pesth a fashionable master tailor ended his troubles by hanging himself to a bed-post; while a waitress at Brünn shot herself with a revolver. A son of a rich Vienna merchant, aged twenty-one, and a clerk also took their lives with revolvers. The latter gives as his reason his inability to support his parents owing to the smallness of his salary, while the other was the victim of a so-called American duel.

It is quite understood, says a London correspondent, that Lord Selborne has left the woolsack forever. He has been for some time desirous of retirement, and could not have met a new Parliament with the seals; but now he gives it out that he is henceforth to be considered as in political retirement. On the night when Lord Granville announced Mr. Gladstone's resignation, a friend of the Chancellor's went to him and "chaffingly" said that he supposed they should soon see him back again. "Never," replied the Lord Chancellor. "This is the last time," he added, with regretful pathos, "that I shall ever sit upon the woolsack." It is revealing no private confidence to tell the story, for Lord Selborne speaks to everybody in precisely the same way. His career is concluded. He retires before Mr. Gladstone, his old friend, though he is nearly three years younger, and has done far less work.

THE latest published report of the establishment of Messrs. Krupp, Essen, shows that the works continue growing, not merely in extent, but also as regards the number of persons who find employment there. In 1860 only 1,764 men were engaged at the works; this number had risen in 1870 to 7,084; now it is over 20,000. If the women and children are taken into account whose livelihood depends upon the establishment, we find a working-class population of not fewer than 65,381 persons, of whom nearly 29,000 live in the houses owned by the works. The various departments of Krupp's undertaking number eight, and comprise the works at Essen, three collieries at Essen and Bochum, 547 iron ore mines in Germany, mines near Bilbao, Spain, the smelting furnaces, a range for testing ordnance at Meppen, besides other places. There are eleven smelting furnaces, 1,542 puddling and re-heating furnaces, 439 steam boilers, and 450 steam-engines of 185,000 horse-power. At Essen alone railway tracks of a total length of thirty-seven miles are laid down, with a rolling-stock of eighty-eight locomotives, 893 waggons, 191 trollies, besides sixty-nine horses. There are forty miles of telegraph wires, thirty-five telegraph stations, and fifty-five Morse apparatus.

THE annual progress report on the revenue surveys of this Presidency for the year ending 31st October, 1884, has just made its appearance. The total number of field establishments employed during the year under review was thirty-five, or three more than in the previous year. Two additional establishments were formed in connection with each of the branch or designated the Gujerat and the Poona and Nassik Survey, while one of the establishments of the branch designated the Rutnagherry Survey was reduced. As a consequence of these changes, there was a large increase in the area measured in Gujerat, where measurements were conducted to a large extent on the partial remeasurement system. In the Poona and Nassik districts also the area measured was greater than in the previous year. In the Rutnagherry division there was, of course, a decrease in the area measured. There were no changes in the Southern Maratha Country, where the average system of the measuring establishments was greater, but that of the classing establishments was less, than in the previous year. Of the total area measured 4·7 per cent. was tested. It is satisfactory to find that the error discovered was nowhere material. There was a decrease in the area classed in Gujerat, which is attributed to the fact that in the previous year the classers were exclusively employed in the Dohad and Jhalod Talukas in valuing water advantages, whereas in the year under review they were so employed in the Balal Taluka for two months only, the greater part of the season being spent in classing the lands in the State of Bansda. In the Poona and Nassik and the Southern Maratha Country establishments there was a satisfactory increase in the amount of classification work done. A large decrease in the area classed by the Rutnagherry Survey establishments is due to a reduction in the number of establishments employed exclusively on classing operations, and to the minute nature of the classification of rice, rabi, and garden lands. The test taken in Gujerat was ample, while the tests taken in the other divisions were pronounced to be sufficient. Proposals for the revision of the settlement of the Jhaled Taluka in the Panch Mahals District, of the Nuggur and Parker Talukas in the Ahmednuggur District, of the Athirt Taluka in the Belgaum District, and of the Badami Taluka in the Kaladgi District were sanctioned in the course of the year, but in some cases not before the close of the revenue year, and the rates could not be introduced into any of these talukas before the close of that year. The total increase of revenue due to settlements of Government villages in the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,56,364, or 22·7 per cent. of the collections for the previous year. The total expenditure of the depart. ment during the year under review amounted to Rs. 5,96,020 after excluding the sums refunded by native States. This sum was more by Rs. 76,331 than the previous year. There was an increase in the expenditure incurred in all the divisions. Sanction has lately been accorded to a re-organisation of the establishments of the different branches of the department, and it is calculated that there will be an ultimate increase of Rs. 34,955 in the annual expenditure.

THE writer of the political summary in the *Fortnightly Review* declares, with an emphasis that seems scarcely reasonable, that Prince Bismarck had much to do with the accession of Lord Salisbury to office. Some colour is lent to the statement by the observations of the *Guardian*, a paper of some credit, which hints at the intervention of foreign influences. It says:—"That the negotiation has not ended in the definite abandonment by Lord Salisbury of the mission which he was charged, is no doubt the work of the Queen. The movements of Sir Henry Ponsonby on Monday testify to Her Majesty's anxiety to end the crisis, and to end it in a particular way. Why the Queen feels this anxiety is probably a secret to herself and Lord Salisbury. That her evident wish to see the Conservatives in office for ever so short a time, is prompted by any personal feeling, is a notion that may be at once put aside. Nor is it more likely that it has anything to do with home affairs. No one knows better than the Queen that there can be no legislation before the elections. There remain only affairs foreign, and hard as it is to imagine how these can be materially bettered by a Cabinet which cannot count upon more than some four months of power—if power it can be called—the explanation of the Royal action must seemingly be sought in this direction."

MILITARY NEWS.

SOME interesting experiments have been carried out at Ryde with a new arm of defence. The implement is simply a steel shield to be fixed on the muzzle of a rifle as a bayonet is fixed. It covers one superficial foot, weighs three pounds, can be easily slung under the arm, and does not appear to be unwieldy. On skirmishing duty the infantry soldier would take his "cover" with him, place the point in the earth, lie behind it, and pick off his men with ease, the shield forming a rest for the rifle. The shield, which is claimed to be bullet-proof, has been submitted to the War Office, and the military authorities are said to view it with some favour.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 25.—The barometric decrease recently noticed continues in Assam, North Bengal, and Behar, but has been succeeded by recovery elsewhere. This recovery is rapid in the North Punjab, exceeding 0·3 inch. Rawal Pindi readings remain highest. In Southern India the winds exhibit very much the normal direction. Rainfall has been more general than of late, and, excepting Sind, is fairly well distributed to-day. The fall in the North Punjab has been accompanied with a rapid decrease of temperature. Rain to-day:—Sialkot and Moulmein, 3 inches; Chakrata, Agra, Sutna, Surat, Bombay, Belgaum, and Akyab, between 2 and 3 inches; Ranikhet, Bareilly, Sibsagar, Silchar, Goona, Hoshungabad, Neemuch, Poona, Satara, Rutnagherry, and Mercara, over 1 inch. Previously—Calicut, 7 inches; Naini Tal, Mozufferpore, and Gauhati, between 1 and 2 inches.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered.	22	63	23	03	21	30	26	37
July 24, Friday	1	86	.....		.....		.....	
" 25, Saturday	1	14	1	81	1	67	1	86
" 26, Sunday	.....		0	61	0	35	0	33
Total	25	65	26	08	26	32	28	76
Corresponding date last year	35	41	42	36	40	20	39	75

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JULY 23.

THE departure last Monday evening of Mr. Fernandez from this place marks an epoch in the history of Ahmedabad. A large gathering of his native friends attended him on the railway platform to wish him God-speed, or rather, according to native fashion, to wish him "salt-water and a favouring breeze behind," as Mr. Fernandez is about to take a sea voyage. Mr. Fernandez's official connection with this city has continued over a long series of years; and whether as Deputy Collector, as Chairman of the Municipality, as occasional Superintendent of the Jail, or as City Magistrate, he will undoubtedly be long remembered in this place. From a subordinate post in the office of the Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Fernandez has raised himself as high as he could go on the official ladder, as much by his hard-working and industrious habits, as by a softness of manner and speech, and an intelligent appreciation of the humours of his official superiors. As he has now been some thirty or thirty-two years in service, it is generally understood here that, after the expiry of his present leave, he will retire on a well-earned pension.

Last Friday evening the long-delayed rain came down in earnest, and during the twelve hours of the night the fall was ganged at the Civil Hospital at 5 inches and 25 cents.; whilst at the railway station it showed 7 inches—a very tidy and a very timely downpour. Accounts from Kattywar show that the rain has been general throughout this part of the Presidency. It is still very cloudy and close, indicating more rain. Sowing operations are being carried on briskly in every direction, and all anxiety as to a good outturn of crops is, I believe, at an end.

Some time ago I gave an account of a series of robberies accompanied by housebreaking in the Khadia quarter of the city, and which, I said, gave cause for unfavourable comments anent the efficiency of our city police. A correspondent from here took up the cudgels on behalf of the city police inspector, and wrote to inform you that the inspector had very cleverly secured all the thieves in a very short time. I was quite willing to give him all the credit for smartness claimed for him by his apologist. The proof, however, of the pudding is in the eating, and it appears now that the thieves so cleverly trapped are not thieves at all! Some seven or eight men who were prosecuted for the Khadia robberies have all been acquitted by the Assistant Sessions Judge, who lately tried them; and this result clearly does not evidence either smartness or efficiency on the part of our city police. Whilst on this subject, I think mention may be made that we have in this city a police officer whose special duty is to see to the destruction of the dogs, who are as great a nuisance here as the holy monkeys appear to be in Benares. But this officer apparently thinks it is the duty of the dogs to come to him and be killed. The result is that the city swarms with pariahs, lean, lanky, and loathsome, always lying about in public roads, coming under your carriage wheels, or yelping after horsemen; whilst they make night hideous with their howling. I wish the Naples glove-makers (against whom Ouida has lately been fulminating) would pay us a couple of months' visit. I am sure they are welcome to all the curs, to whom our police is so tender, to skin them dead or alive. But the Ahmedabad pie is so miserably starved and mangy that his skin would not yield a very purchaseable trade article, and I fear his meat would hardly supplement the invariable mutton on our tables. So long as the police, with the special dog-slayer, are so apathetic, we must submit to this nuisance. So large a city as Bombay is entirely free from this plague, and this is entirely owing to the superior vigilance of your police.

Mr. Abbajee Kathwati, Sanskrit teacher, Guzerat Arts College, and a Municipal Commissioner of this city, is coming out as an educational philanthropist. He has, it seems, proposed to the Municipality to have a school for the Dheds, or the lowest of low-castes. The Municipality has, however, fought shy of the proposal, and Mr. Kathwati has issued a circular inviting the public to co-operate with him. I am afraid, however, that the general public will not yield him either subscriptions or sympathy. When one of the twice-born and more favoured of Brahma is eager to educate the uttermost outcast (at least, according to Brahman tenets), an outsider cannot but look askance at the project. *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.* The Government schools are open to all classes, and if a Dhed is ambitious of being educated, I take it, the Government schools can fully satisfy his ambition. A separate school for any particular class is altogether undesirable. Government looks with an impartial eye on all classes of its subjects, and this is specially and very rightly so in the matter of education. Brahmin pupils and Brahmin teachers have before this mutinied against the admission of the low-castes into Government schools; but the firm attitude of Government has soon brought them to their senses. Mr. Kathwati's scheme for a separate school for Dheds appears to be an attempt to exclude them from the regular schools, contrary to the well-established Government policy, which will not recognise caste distinctions. The Municipality have thus done well to shelve the matter, and I have no doubt the public, seeing the end which the learned Sanskrit teacher has in view, will make no response to his invitation. When the high-caste Brahmin passenger objected to sit in a third-class railway carriage alongside a Dhed, the European guard promptly told him to take his caste elsewhere, and showed him in; and the railway companies, with a breadth of view which does them great credit, have invariably followed this course whenever the high-castes have claimed to have Brahmin carriages and Dhed carriages. Mr. Kathwati may as well propose that Dheds, being ambitious of studying foreign countries, should be provided with a separate "Dhed-class railway carriage!"

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Skin Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Rose Medical Officer of Health, Bloomsbury, writes:—"In Pulmonary Consumption, in Scrofulous Affections, and in the various Diseases of the Skin associated with the strumous taint, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is very efficacious in improving nutrition and tone, restoring plumpness to the fatty tissue and a bright colour to the skin very rapidly. The use of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is quite indispensable in the more obstinate and degenerative forms of Skin Disease."—Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., 210, High Holborn London

POONA SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 25.

THE clerk of the weather must have been in an angry mood on Saturday, for a more miserable afternoon for racing purposes could not be. It rained cats and dogs once or twice during the sport, and the heavy rain of the night previous had made the course very heavy going indeed. The attendance was not so large as on the first day, but there was still a creditable assemblage in the ring. It was a better day for the bookmakers, who must have cleared something considerable over the Horse Handicap, which Someday was declared to win. Captain Elliot was as lucky as ever, winning three out of the four races in which he rode. Enigma was a warm favourite for the Pony Hurdle Race and for the Polo Pony Scurry. Many people, however, preferred putting their money on Pygmalion for the last-named race, with what result the winning numbers show. The faces of the plungers looked particularly blank when Monkey pulled off the Pony Handicap, for which K. T. was heavily backed. In the match for Rs. 1,000 a side, Mr. Whitehouse, contrary to our expectations, won rather easily. The result of the day's sport must have sent many people home in whose minds thoughts of the glorious uncertainties of horse racing were uppermost. On Tuesday there is to be a third day's racing, which will, doubtless, be just as great a success as have been the two previous days. During the afternoon of Saturday the band of the native Grenadier Regiment stationed in Poona played a selection of music in front of the grand-stand. The following are the results:—

Horse Hurdle Race.—For all A. and C. B. horses. Sweepstake of Rs. 20 for each horse starting. Added Rs. 100.

Mr Vocke's Echo, Capt Elliot. w o 1

FIRST RACE.—Pony Hurdle Race. Cup and Purse Value Rs. 300. 1 mile. Starting sweep 2 G. M.

Mr Locke's c cb p Enigma, 9st 9lb, Capt Elliot 1
Mr Maurice's g a p Shipwreck, 10st. 7lb Mr Melton 2
Mr Stransham's g c cb m Pointsettia, 10st 3lb, Mr Mitchel 3
Capt Middmay's g cb gd Young Hopeful, 9st 6lb, Capt Conran 0
Mr Chapman's g c b geld Varmint, 9st 8lb, Mr Clarke 0

A capital start was effected, soon after which Shipwreck forged ahead and made the pace somewhat too warm to last. Over the first hurdle Young Hopeful and Shipwreck were together, with Pointsettia and Varmint close handy, and Enigma a long way in the rear. Round the bend, Pointsettia and Shipwreck were racing neck and neck, Enigma, who by this time had improved his position, coming up hand over hand. Down the straight, a splendid race ensued between Enigma and Shipwreck, the last-named being beaten off over the last hurdle. Won by a length. Time 2min. 17½sec.

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Enigma, 3 to 1 against Young Hopeful, Pointsettia, and Shipwreck, 50 to 1 against Varmint.

SECOND RACE.—Pony Handicap. For all A. and C. B. ponies. ¾ mile. Added Rs. 90.

Mr Walter's g a p Monkey, 9st 2lb, Capt Conran 1
Mr Hyde's g c p K T, 10st 8lb, Capt Elliot 2
Hon A Hardinge's g cb p K G, 9st 7lb, Mr. Gaye 3
Mr Maurice's c cb p Orphan, 9st 4lb, Owner 0

Orphan got the best of the start, with K.G. close handy. Soon after they were despatched, Monkey came up to the leaders, passing K.G. the bend. Coming into the straight Orphan got into difficulties, and retired into third position. Monkey and K.T., who joined the leaders in the straight, made a neck-and-neck race of it for home. Just before the judge's box was reached, Captain Conran called on Monkey to make an effort, and the game little pony, responding nobly, won by nearly three lengths. Time 1min. 31½sec.

BETTING.—2 to 1 on K. T., 12 to 1 against Orphar, 4 to 1 against Monkey, 6 to 1 against K. G.

THIRD RACE.—Horse Handicap. For all A. and C. B. horses. 1 mile. Added Rs. 90.

Mr Locke's b a g Easton 10st. 11lb, Capt Elliot 1
Hon'ble A Hardinge's ch a g B gdad, 11 st. 11lb, Owner. 2
Hon'ble A Hardinge's b a g Someday, 10st. 10lb, Mr Gaye 3
Mr Brownrigg's g a h Norman, 9st. 0 lb, Mr Beatty 0
Mr Whitehouse's c cb m Gaylass, 10 st. 10 lb, Owner 0

At the start, Gaylass was left prancing, Bagdad leading until the ¾ mile post, who passed, with Norman in second place. At the ¼ mile Easton had slightly the best of it, and the whole batch kept pretty well together as far as the corner, when Bagdad and Easton drew away, and a magnificent race home ensued, Easton finally passing the judge about a neck ahead of Bagdad. The Hon. A. Hardinge, it may be mentioned, declared to win on Someday, but the horse does not appear to have been in the race, as he came in a very indifferent third. Time—2min. 4½sec.

BETTING.—12 to 1 against Bagdad, 6 to 4 against Easton, even on Someday, 20 to 1 against Norman, 50 to 1 against Gaylass.

FOURTH RACE.—Polo Pony Scurry. For all *bona fide* polo ponies 13-2 and under, who had been played at least four times between 1st June and 15th July, 1885. Added Rs. 100.

Mr Locke's c cb p Enigma, 10st 10lb, Capt Elliot 1
Mr Hamilton's c cb m Honeymoon, 10st 3lb, Capt Conran 2
Mr Berkeley's c cb p Pygmalion 9st 12lb, Mr Maitland 3
Mr Hamilton's c cb Chocolate Cream, 10st 8lb, Mr Melton 0
Capt Law's g a p The Scott, 10st 8lb, Owner 0
Mr Meade's c cb p Jack, 11st, Mr Gaye 0
Mr Jame's b cb m Pinafore, 9st 11b, Mr Mitchell 0
Mr Grey's c cb p Nora Creina, 10st 5lb, Mr Maurice 0
Mr Cuff's b cb p Rubicon, 10st 6lb, Mr Clarke 0

Pygmalion jumped away with the lead, but was collared at the bend by Enigma, who was never afterwards headed. In the straight, Honeymoon got into second place, with Pygmalion third; and this order was maintained until the finish. Won by two lengths; the same distance separated second and third. Time 43sec.

BETTING.—2 to 1 on Enigma, 3 to 1 against Pygmalion, 6 to 1 against Honeymoon, 12 to 1 against Nora Creina, 20 to 1 against The Scot and Jack, 50 to 1 against Chocolate Cream, 100 to 1 against Pinafore and Rubicon.

5TH RACE.—A Match.—Rs. 1,000 a side. ½ mile. Catch weights. Owners up.

Mr Whitehouse's b a p Bonny Boy, Owner 1
Mr Warburton's g cb m Rival, Owner 2

Bonny Boy took the lead in the straight, and won by three or four lengths in a counter.

GOVERNMENT SERVICE IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Chief Commissioner, Mr. Crosthwaite, distributed prizes to the boys of the Church Mission school on the 14th instant, when he stopped here for a day on his way to Simla, and took occasion to say a few words on the subject of employment for natives in the public service. Although his speech was intended for boys, it was not less directed to the large audience of native gentlemen who were attracted thither by the presence of the Chief Commissioner. The Chief greatly regretted the hankering of educated natives for Government service, which, he said, is already over-crowded. He called upon them to look to other fields for their livelihood. He advised them to take to mechanical pursuits and their hereditary professions, which would prove more profitable than service. He strongly criticised the tendency of native parents to train up their sons for service. He has, however, created appointments in the Revenue Department to provide for educated natives, and he is thinking of making some in the Judicial Department also; to impart technical education to native boys he has established scholarships at Nagpore; and last, though not least in importance, he has opened a system of apprenticeship in the Engineer's Department to train up for professional work natives, who will in course of time get higher appointments if they prove their fitness. The Chief Commissioner went away with the impression that his speech was a great success; but from a native point of view the Chief has sadly disappointed us for more reasons than one. He says the service is over-crowded. Can he tell us that our educated countrymen have been the happy recipients? Nowhere does the local Government show such hesitation and reluctance to give higher appointments to educated natives than in the Central Provinces, where the whole service is monopolised, so to say, by Europeans and Eurasians. The few native Extra Assistants have risen to their position from the lowest offices through the personal favour of their European superiors and patrons, and their number may be counted on one's fingers. The loaves and fishes of the service are in the hands of his kith and kin; why, then, does he show his anxiety for the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table which support the poor natives? He has spoken of things that do not exist, as far as the educated natives are concerned. The service is actually over-crowded by Europeans and Eurasians, and not by poor natives, who are discarded from all higher appointments on account of their sin of colour and creed. The Chief Commissioner has created appointments in the Revenue Department to provide for educated natives, and we ought to be very grateful to him for this favour; but I may venture to ask whether the duties and emoluments of the posts are such as to induce educated natives to take up the appointments, and how many have accepted the posts offered to them? None, as far as my knowledge goes. Then, again, his mechanical scholarships are created more for the purpose of providing the poor whites and Eurasians, under the cloak of encouraging technical education among the natives, than with any sincere desire to do some good to the latter, as is quite evident from the invidious distinction made in the rate of scholarships to be given, without [illegible] able ground. It is laid down that Eu[illegible] are to get Rs. 15 per mensem, Eurasian le[illegible] natives 5. It does not speak well of t[illegible] and heart of Mr. Crosthwaite. His last pr[illegible] extravagant. I may call it a

[illegible] be secured for certificated teachers in new [illegible]cipal schools, but not for teachers in private [illegible]ools."

(Extract from Mr. Kirkham's letter.)

"The grants due on these schools will be paid to the Municipality, to be disbursed to the several schools, under rule 41, with or without augmentations from municipal funds."

I wanted to make this matter clear, because the question of framing rules regulating grants to primary or indigenous schools could not have been brought before the Conference otherwise. I could not individually bind the School Board, nor the Board the Municipality, nor also the Municipality of Poona any other Municipality in the division. The Conference was invited to give Government officers their advice in certain matters on which Government wanted to take action, and the School Board was requested to send a delegate, just as other aided institutions were asked to do. Unfortunately for me, Mr. Lee-Warner or Mr. Kirkham could not be induced to believe that my view was correct. Under these circumstances, I should have acted beyond my powers if I had pressed my question. You will thus see that my "enthusiasm abated," not because I found that the Municipality of Poona would be asked to ease its pocket if the suggestion was carried, but because I found that the chairman of the meeting was determined upon holding his own view as correct; and it was therefore useless to press the motion for the acceptance of an audience which did not seem to me to possess complete information on the point.

In conclusion, allow me to say that I was justified in making the suggestions, and that the Sub-Committee, which adopted them, was also justified in placing them before the Conference for adoption; that there was nothing preposterous or absurd in the suggestions; and that your remarks are therefore undeserved. You will, I hope, see that the grounds on which I request you to publish this letter are not personal but public.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, July 23. M. B. NAMJOSHI.

THE ACCIDENT TO LIEUTENANT BROUGHTON.

THE circumstances of the accident from which Lieutenant Broughton met his death at Simla are thus described by the correspondent of the *Statesman*:—The young officer came up for a few days last month, in order to take part in the sky races, when his splendid horsemanship was the admiration of all present. He made many friends then, and found his stay here so pleasant that, after the races, he returned to his regiment at Umballa, only to apply for and obtain leave to re-visit Simla. He came back only a few days ago, and about the first thing he did was to buy from the *khansamah* of the United Service Club, where he was staying, a horse with about the most evil reputation in the station. Some of the hardest and most daring riders had attempted to tame the animal, and had failed; and no purchaser could be found until Mr. Broughton came up. The lancer who is afraid to mount any animal yet created, does not exist, and the evil reputation borne by the *khansamah's* horse only made it more desirable, in the eyes of one of the best riders in Upper India. The brute was bought, and was taken out for its first lesson on Thursday. It was restive, and almost unmanageable all along the way down to the cart road below Gorton Castle. Exercising horses on the mall is strictly forbidden, but there is, beyond your own sense of what is right and proper, nothing to prevent your doing so on the cart road, which is only a few feet below the mall, and not used by any but the lowest natives. When Mr. Broughton reached the cart road, he proceeded to teach the nag his first lesson by digging his spurs into his flanks. The effect was other than the one anticipated, for the horse, which was before managed with difficulty, now got entirely out of hand, and after knocking a poor native down the khud, and fracturing his skull, followed suit with his rider. Poor Mr. Broughton lay bleeding on the hill-side above the Dove-dell Hotel for some little time, until he was picked up by some natives, and carried to the club. Medical assistance was quickly summoned, but nothing that human skill could do could save the young man's life, and at half-past seven on the morning of the 17th instant, he breathed his last, never for a moment having regained consciousness from the time he was thrown down. By a curious coincidence, he died on the morning of the anniversary of his birth (he was born on the 17th July 1863), and a few hours before the English mail came in bearing a sheaf of letters for him. The letters doubtless bore congratulations from friends and relatives far away, but the eyes for which they were intended had closed in eternal sleep a few hours before their arrival. Immediately after Mr. Broughton's death, a telegram was sent to the officer commanding the 9th Lancers at Umballa, communicating the sad tidings, and summoning all the officers to his funeral. It [illegible] at least twelve hours to make the journey between Umballa and Simla, and it shows how promptly the summons was answered when I tell you that at about 9 P. M. yesterday seven tongas drove in, laden with officers of Mr. Broughton's regiment. They could not have halted half-an-hour on the road up to take their meals, but must have come straight up to attend the funeral, which took place early this morning, instead of as first reported, last evening. The Royal Irish now stationed here, and the Hotchkiss Mountain Battery, were called out, and were headed by the Viceroy's band. The Commander-in-Chief, with his staff, and nearly all military men, were present at the funeral, although the morning broke cold and misty, and the rain came down in a most depressing drizzle. The Archdeacon read the sad service, the band played the grandest but most tristful of melodies, the "Dead March in Saul," the last volley was fired, and the rain came down, and the mist enveloped both mourners and mourned in its damp embrace. And thus ended the saddest episode in the Simla season of 1885.

THE DEFECTS OF INDIAN BANKING.

THE conditions under which the vast commerce of India is carried on, are peculiarly unfavourable. Deprived of the assistance that a well-ordered and elastic paper currency would give the merchant, the banking system itself has received so little development in our midst, that every Presidency bank, has, at all times, to depend upon its own unaided resources for the conduct of its operations. It is true that in the former respect, we are much in the same condition as the merchant in London; but the aggregate resources of the English banks, under the system of deposits which has received so vast a development there, enable the great private and joint stock banks to assist their customers largely, although they are unable, like the country and Scotch and Irish banks to issue 'notes.' Were the system of deposit accounts to reach a development in Calcutta, at all approaching that which exists at Home, the banks would possess in their deposits the means of assisting the merchant very materially; but the practice of 'keeping an account at the bank,' has hardly reached the Native community as yet. Were the shroffs and dealers in the Native bazaar to cease the practice of individually hoarding their resources, and to pay into one or other of the banks in the city their daily balances, the banks would find in these deposits the means of assisting the trade of Calcutta materially. But we are merely without the advantages of an elastic paper currency, and of the ordinary banking system of deposits, but the Government itself is perpetually shortening the supply of money, by absorbing every rupee of private capital that it can borrow in the market and, by its system of reserve treasuries, with drawing from active circulation the money that it receives in payment of the taxes, and at its opium sales. Careless of the effects which these operations produce, or to speak more correctly—ignorant of those effects, it seems to think the infinitesimal gain that is made in London in the price of its Council drafts, a sufficient and legitimate excuse for keeping the Indian money market constantly in a state of tension, aggravated at times to the verge of panic. Were the note circulation of the country taken out of the hands of the Government altogether, and intrusted to the control of a properly constituted Bank, the strain which becomes normal in the shipping season, and is often prolonged throughout the year, would be effectually relieved. The State not merely fails to assist the commerce of the country with a well-ordered system of paper money, but positively depletes and exhausts the market, by absorbing what little capital accumulates therein through its constant borrowings, while to assist these borrowings at one time, and the sale of its Council drafts at all times, it uses its reserve treasuries to flood the market with its balances for a few weeks when it is going to borrow, only to withdraw them altogether and to garotte trade when it has attained its purpose. Never in the history of commerce probably, was there a market whose monetary arrangements were so defective. With an export and import trade of 80 millions sterling a year to conduct, and 240 joint stock companies with a paid-up capital of nearly ten millions sterling, and liabilities of two millions sterling more, Calcutta may almost be said to be without banking accommodation of any kind. The Exchange banks can rarely afford any assistance to the merchant, their narrow resources barely sufficing for their own needs; while the one bank of discount in the place finds its means exhausted when it has advanced two or three millions to its customers upon Government paper. So embarrassed is the city now normally, that but for the telegraph and system of telegraphic transfer, as it is called, the normal state of the market would be one of constant crisis and panic.—*Statesman.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAUB.

CHARGE OF SHOOTING NATIVES.—The second trial of the man Collis for shooting two natives with a revolver was brought to a close on Friday afternoon in the Allahabad High Court. After a statement by the accused, the jury by a majority of eight to one brought in a verdict of not guilty. The Judge, in discharging the accused, approved the verdict, declaring his belief that the story of the prosecution as to the presence of C[illegible] in the huts, and his dragging the old woman out into the road and kicking her was utterly false. Mr. Justice Straight pointed his remarks by ordering the arrest of the witness Jodhi and Herown for perjury.—*Pioneer*

THE BLOCK IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

A PASSENGER on board a steamer which was detained for upwards of a fortnight by the recent block in the Suez Canal has furnished the *Madras Mail* with the following interesting narrative:—We had a pleasant, calm passage from Bombay, leaving on the 27th May, and reached Suez in twelve and a half days from Bombay. Here, however, our troubles began. Ships arriving at Aden from Bombay have to be fourteen days out, or else to undergo quarantine to make up to that amount, and so we were ordered to anchor for forty-eight hours off Moses' Well before entering the Canal. On Wednesday the 10th June our quarantine was over, and we started for Suez, two other steamers, a P. and O. and a Messageries, being in front of us. We reached Ismailia about dusk, and there we were met by the news that during the day a dredger had been run down about twenty miles from Port Said, and that all traffic was stopped, and would be for at least twelve days to come. If it had not been for that quarantine, we should just have managed to get through before the accident. However, there was nothing to be done except to grin and bear it.

Next day some of us took a three days' return ticket to Cairo, which, however, was rather an expensive way of killing time. On our return the lake of Ismailia seemed to be crowded with shipping, some fifteen big steamers being at anchor there. This, however, was nothing to what was to come. For ten days more they continued to pour in, until at last there were no less than thirty-seven of every denomination, P. and O., Messageries, Dutchmen, Austrians, Transport, Dukes, B.I.S.N., &c. There was, generally speaking, a pleasant breeze, but it was terribly hot when the breeze died away, which it did in the middle of the day. As may be imagined, the water soon became full of noisome floating things, and a swim was no longer a thing to be desired. The chief amusement of the day was a sail on the lake, and a walk on shore to the post office, but as there were scarcely ever any letters for anybody this after a time, became monotonous.

On the 21st the Canal was reported clear, and according to the rules the mail boats were allowed to go first. By this time there were six of them: two P. and O.'s, a Messagerie, an Australian, a Dutchman, and a Rubattino. After fourteen days' detention a place in the Canal acquires a marketable value, and we certainly did grumble that ships having no mails on board, (the P. and O. and the Australian having discharged them at Suez) should be allowed to take the precedence of other steamers. This detachment was all that went on the first day. On the following day we were to start, and according to rotation we were first on the list; but the evening before we went off, a mail steamer arrived, and so we had to wait for her lead. Now this is very hard. Here had we been lying for fifteen days, and a ship comes in, stops two or three hours, and then claims a priority of passage. But the hardest case of all was that of the Dutch. This was a transport which had arrived at Ismailia the day after ourselves. She had on board 900 soldiers, invalids from Suakim. I went over the ship, and although not interested by what I saw, I must say that I was glad when I got out of her. The smell on deck was bad enough, but when I went down below the accumulation of smells were something to be remembered. The hospital was full of sick men, mostly cases of fever, and the poor fellows were kept in this stifling atmosphere. The result may be imagined. Three deaths occurred whilst she lay in the lake; thirteen bad cases of enteric fever had to be sent back to Suez for treatment, and the hospital accommodation on board was doubled; and yet this vessel, that had waited so long with so many suffering human beings on board, to whom every hour's delay could have cost Mediterranean breezes, would be a Godsend, had to wait until the various mail steamers with no mails, almost all of which had arrived after herself, had passed in front. It is all very well that when there are two or three steamers, which have arrived within a few hours of each other, the mail steamer should take priority, but it is unfair that a steamer should, as in this case, take precedence of one that has been there for a couple of weeks; and it is a *reductio ad absurdum*, when a ship claims the privilege not by being a mail steamer, because she has no mails on board, but because she belongs to a Mail Company. It is true that a block like this has never occurred before, but what has happened to-day may happen to-morrow, and it seems to me that the present rules require modification.

At last we started on our way to Port Said; but before we had got two miles we had to moor once more and let the detachment of ships from Port Said pass. The point where we were moored was not far from where the accident occurred, so I may as well describe how it happened. The Thomas Melville, bound to Suez, was passing a dredger near the station of Kantara. The dredger was moored bow and stern to the west bank. When a steamer passes through the Canal the displacement of the water is of course very great, and it is remarkable that the first effect of the displacement is a strong ebb from the banks towards the middle of the channel for some time before the steamer arrives opposite any given point on shore. This ebb (known technically as the "suck") is of such force as to be strong, that if the vessel passed is not strongly moored she will be carried by it right out into the channel. The dredger in question was the largest of the Suez Canal Company's fleet, and, having cost no less than 1½ millions of francs (£60,000); as the steamer approached she felt the strain produced by the wave, but the first cable held all right. As the Melville drew near the wave travelled up the dredger until it caught the cable of the other end, and this gave way. The moorings at the first end remaining firm, the dredger swung round right across the approaching steamer, which ran into her, cutting her into half, and lying right across the channel. It is not yet known who is to blame. The Canal has put in a protest against the captain of the steamer, and the captain has put in a protest against the dredger. The latter says that he hoisted a red flag, so as to show that he was not properly moored, and the captain says that the red flag was hoisted too late, and that directly it was hoisted he let his anchor drop. Anyhow, this was how the fat got in the fire.

After we were moored we had to wait until some twenty-two ships had passed, which procession lasted till noon of the next day. We had therefore every opportunity of judging of the strain caused by a passing steamer, and I should not have imagined that it could be so heavy. We were moored with a six-inch hawser and a wire hawser forward, and the same aft, and as the steamers passed they threw the revolving screw so as to lessen the strain, but in spite of that, if the steamer passing was larger than usual, or the speed even a little faster than ordinary, all the hawsers strained, and lengthened first at one end and then at the other, and creaked as if they would break. At length the last of the ships passed, but not without an accident, for the last but two, as she passed us, sung out that she was sinking, having struck a portion of the sunken dredger, while we were hauled up astern of us, and will go to swell the long bill of damages. We got under way at last, and steamed passed the obstruction. A new channel has been dug round it, but it is very narrow, and is shaped like a jungle with the wreck on the inside, so that the ship has to steam up one side of the angle and then turn sharp round the wreck, and go down the other, by no means an easy matter for a ship 400 feet long. After we had got over the difficulty we all gave a sigh of relief at our emancipation from the bondage of Egypt. Before we reached Port Said we were able to see the effect produced by our own displacement: as we passed one big steamer, her wire hawser broke, but fortunately the screw was going, and the hempen one stood the strain, otherwise there might have been another block.

It is all very well to say that the Canal is free to all nations equally, and that it is neutral ground; but this accident shows that in the event of a war, say between Russia and England, it would be quite possible for Russia to make the Canal of no service whatsoever for the transport of troops to India. Nay, worse, she could arrange to block the Canal after the transports had passed Malta, and thus add further delay to sending them round the Cape. Of course she would not send a man-of-war to do this; she would charter an ordinary merchant steamer, with instruction to block the Canal either by running a steamer down or by scuttling herself. This might be done in two or three places, and the Canal might be blocked for a month or six weeks. Of course there would be a bill to pay to the Company, but that would not matter if three months' delay had been caused in the despatch of troops to India. As far as mercantile or political interests are concerned, the importance of the Canal to the French is infinitesimal as compared with what it is to us. We can never feel that our communications with India are safe until we have supreme control of it. I should like to see it an acknowledged principle of every political party in England, that, whatever happens, the Suez Canal must be acquired for the British. We have the chief interest in the Eastern trade (and the stoppage of the last fortnight shows how enormously this interest is increasing), and can give the best guarantee that the Canal shall be always navigable, or that in time of peace so paltry a concern as a dredger should not stop the commerce of half the world for a fortnight. If there is war in the East, ours are the interests that will be most affected; and to us the Canal is of as much importance as the spinal marrow of the suspensory ligament is to the human frame.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, July 25.

Means of observations at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·619
Temperature of the Air	79·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	76·3
Relative hygrometric Scale of Air	·92
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·2
General Direction of Wind*	...W, WNW, W, WNW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	613
Fall of Rain	1·36
Total fall during month	19·38
" " year	24·51
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th inst.	0·24

* From midnight to midnight.

VICTOR KANOVICS.

VICTOR KANOVICS, or as we should now title him the "Right Honorable Sir Geyza de Kanovics," is still an object of interest to the good people of Cochin and to the police. The dulness and monotony incidental to life in so remote a station as Cochin is agreeably relieved by the frequent magisterial examinations of the now notorious, if not distinguished, visitor, and from recent proceedings in the District Magistrate's Court, "Sir Geyza" or, as his brother fondly addresses him "sweet Geyza," has, it would seem, made a very favourable impression upon others besides the Editor of the *Western Star*. It were a pity to cast any imputation on the highly coloured narrative of the Hungarian noble; we might, however, suggest, if indeed our suggestion were likely to be taken in good part, that a more strict adherence to fact and truth, in some of the more essential parts of the narrative, especially where the distinguished suspect details his relation with Bishop Meurin and his "well drilled Secretary," might for several reasons be desirable.

Climatic and other changes, no doubt, effect the imagination, and it is not impossible that under the gently stimulating influences of a more southern latitude, the inventive faculty of Sir Zoltan's brother may have received such abnormal development as to render the apprehension and expression of plain truth a matter of insuperable difficulty. This is one way of accounting for this "nobleman's" eccentric, not to say extravagant, statements; probably other modes will suggest themselves to the minds of our readers. When in Bombay the son of the pensioned railway employé was content with referring to the near relationship existing between his family and that of the late Cardinal Pazman; at the recent magisterial interview he "claimed kindred" with another Prince of the Church, His Eminence Cardinal Haynald; but it would seem from the telegram received by the acting Austro-Hungarian Consul at Bombay from Count Kalnoky, the Austrian Foreign Minister, that he has not "had his claim allowed" by the illustrious Prelate. Those, however, who are sceptical on this point are referred by Victor to the Almanac de Gotha. Singularly enough this publication was shown him in our office, and after some ten minutes' careful search for information with reference to some of his illustrious relatives, he returned the book saying that it gave only the genealogies of royal or princely families.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

CHALDEAN MAGIC AND DEMONOLOGY.

MR. W. ST. CHAD BOSCAWEN in the third of his British Museum lectures on Antiquities of Assyria and Babylonia chose as his subject "Magic and Demonology as illustrated by the Assyrian Inscriptions." At the commencement of his lecture, Mr. Boscawen said that it had been hitherto, with few exceptions, customary in the study of the origin and development of religious belief to turn to the creeds of the lowest of existing savage races, to endeavour to trace those psychological forces which lay at the base of religion. The lowest races, such as the Bushmen of South Africa or the Karens of Burmah, while affording much insight into the ideas which the lower forms of the human race had formulated of the all-ruling power in nature and of life here and beyond the grave, are of only secondary value, as they possessed no religious literature, no sacred traditions which would guide us in estimating the antiquity of these theories. The discoveries in Chaldea had, however, conferred an inestimable boon upon the student of comparative religions, in that they had restored to us the sacred books of one of the oldest and most primitive religions. The value of these documents was very high, on account of the fact that they came to us not only as the liturgy of an ancient creed, but they also exhibited traces of growth and development in themselves which reflected the growth of the religion they represented from a lower and more primitive stage to that of a fully developed religious creed. In these early hymns of the primitive Akkadians we could trace the growth of the idea of the all-ruling God from the simplest conceptions. Man did not at once, at the outset of his religious career, start by the formula "there is a God;" it was only a gradual development of ideas, by a slow process of reasoning, that the idea of the Divine Being was reached. The early magical tablets, of which there were many in the British Museum, showed that one of the first problems which primitive man set himself to slove was that of his own existence. To quote the words of that great master, M. Ernest Renan, one of the first of man's religious steps was the recognition of the fact that there was something more in nature than mere phenomena, something for himself even beyond the grave. In the cuneiform inscriptions this first theory of life is very clearly shown. The simplest of comparisons seem to have enabled the primitive inhabitants of the Tigro-Euphrates Valley to formulate a theory of life. Nothing more forcibly contributed to this than the comparison they instituted between sleep and death. There was in man some indwelling power which was but temporarily absent during sleep, but which for ever remained away from the body in the state of death. It was this indwelling, invisible something which was the moving, controlling, and litigiving power in the body. To this power we first find the name at once, which is explained in the Assyrian inscriptions by *napistu*, a word equivalent to the Hebrew *nephesh*, "life," "breath," "soul." This power manifested itself in the every act of life, and its absence or quiescence was productive of death or sleep. Having formulated this primitive theory of his own existence, man proceeded to apply it to the world of nature about him. The fleeting cloud, the running stream, the growing tree, and all animate nature was endued with this spirit of life, which controlled its actions. So in like manner were stones, mountains, and the numerous creations of inanimate nature the abode of these active spirits. This creed found its expression in a series of magical litanies, in which all nature was invoked, not in the names of the great gods but in the names of those indwelling lives or spirits which controlled the actions of the followers of the various cults. An illustration of this creed:—"Oh, spirit of the heaven, conjure thou! oh, spirit of the earth, conjure thou! oh, spirit of the world, ruler of lands, conjure thou! oh, spirit of the fullest moon of the river of earth, conjure thou! oh, spirit of the crescent moon, lady of armies, conjure thou! oh, spirit of the wind, whose impetuosity is terrible, conjure thou! oh, spirit of the sun, king of justice, conjure thou!" In this ancient nature the powers of the various phenomena invoked, not as gods, but as the bodies in which dwell controlling spirits or souls similar to those who actuate the human body. It is this primitive creed of superstitious naturalism and incoherent animism, in which all phenomena of nature and all created beings become objects of adoration as being the abodes of personal spirits made in his own image, that forms the childhood of that great system of Chaldean religious belief which exercised so mighty an influence on surrounding lands. The priest of such a time a dualism was established in this vast spirit realm, and the division into two classes of good and evil spirits was made. To the former all pleasant deeds were attributed; to the latter all evil and painful things. In such a creed wherein, as in modern Hinduism, all nature was peopled with spirits of evil malevolent to man, the contrast between light and darkness, day and night, assumed a very important part. In the night time the ancient Akkadian, like the modern Hindoo, would be ever repeating incantations, and touching his amulets, and invoking the good spirits to aid him and protect him. In this stage of religious development two objects in nature assume a great and protective influence, and indeed become the earliest divine beings—fire and the sun. The former, by its bright flame keeps away evil by night; the latter each day conquers the black night, the realm of evil spirits, and reveals all that is bright and beneficent to man. In this creed the fire-god assumes very much the place of the great god Agni in the Vedic hymns. In illustration of this, Mr. Boscawen quoted the following hymn from the tablets:—"Oh, fire-god, supreme chieftain, rising high in look, hero offspring of the House of Wisdom rising high in the land, fire with thy brilliant and pure flame. Thou bringest light into the abodes of darkness; thou decidest the fate of everything that by name is called: thou mixest copper and tin; thou purifiest gold and silver; thou art the offspring of the goddess of the bright face." In another hymn the fire-god is called "the destroyer of enemies; terrible weapon, which chasests away the plague." He also had the titles of "protector of the house," "protector of the family," reminding us that ancient Aryan custom of guarding the domestic hearth which finds its most romantic legend in the well-known story of Cinderella. Mr. Boscawen next proceeded to describe some of the magical ceremonies and incantations of this creed. One of the largest and best preserved of these tablets was one which described ceremonies and incantations relating to the human body. Every affliction was thought to be due to possession by some evil spirit, and each required to be duly exorcised. Among the diseases prevalent we can notice consumption or phthisis, which was called "the noxious expectoration which prostrates." In like manner we find dysentry, fever, and palpitation of the heart prevalent, as well as leprosy and ophthalmia. Passing from this subject, the lecturer then proceeded to show how many of the superstitions of the Middle Ages as to vampires, weir-wolves, ghosts, &c., were current in Chaldea many centuries ago, and concluded his lecture with a brief account of the most interesting features of Chaldean astronomy and astrology, many of which were found in the works of the Middle Ages.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE DRINK QUESTION ABROAD.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper recently published contains reports from Her Majesty's diplomatic and consular officers upon the consumption of intoxicating liquors abroad. Consul-General Oppenheimer estimates, with regard to Germany, that in the distilleries of the Empire in 1875 and 1876 at least 200,000,000 litres of pure alcohol were produced for mere consumption—or, in round numbers, six litres per head of the population. Reckoning the male population over 15 years of age at 30 per cent., this would give a yearly consumption of 20 litres of pure alcohol per head, or 50 litres of ordinary schnaps. By the year 1880 the quantity had increased to 71 litres yearly per head. The consumption of spirits in North Germany is very great; and out of a yearly average of 4,450 suicides in Prussia for five years, 508 have been due to dipsomania and delirium tremens. The percentage of suicides among males due to alcohol was 12·40, whereas among females it was only two. With regard to fatal accidents also a large number of them were attributable to drunkenness. Similar statistics were furnished in connection with the lunatic asylums. Taking 3,106 cases yearly treated in the general hospitals for dipsomania, 690 cases of delirium tremens in the lunatic asylums, 597 private dipsomanias, 508 suicides, and 311 drunkards accidentally killed, there is a total of 5,212 cases yearly of alcoholism in a fatal form. The Prussian States alone showed 1,921 men and 95 women treated yearly for delirium tremens. It appears that seven-tenths of those suffering from alcohol were in the prime of life—that is, between 20 and 50 years of age. In the kingdom of Prussia, in 1882, the estimated expenditure on spirits alone was 261,000,000 marks, while all the direct State taxes for the same period produced but 150,000,000 marks. Taking the whole expenditure upon beer, wine, and spirits, it amounted to 907,000,000 marks, or more than double the amount realised by the Prussian Exchequer for its taxes and stamp duties, &c. In Sweden and Norway the consumption of spirits has been declining for some years past; but in Denmark the evil of spirit-drinking has reached a terrible pitch. The number of drunkards who have committed suicide has risen in thirty years from one-seventh to one-third; while, among the arrests, 56 per cent. were cases of drunkenness, and, adding to these 18 per cent. among prisoners for other offences, there is a grand total of 74 per cent. or three-fourths of all those taken into custody for crimes committed under the influence of drink. In Holland the number of houses for the sale of drink was no less than 45,000 in 1878, so that in a population of 4,000,000 there was a drink shop for every 90 inhabitants, including women and children. But owing to the exertions of a portion of the community, the legislature passed a restrictive law in 1881, with the result that in the course of one year the drink shops decreased from 45,000 to 33,000. Belgium affords incontestably the worst statistics in regard to the consumption of alcoholic liquors. In less than half a century the use of spirituous liquors has more than trebled itself in that country, while the population has only advanced from 3,500,000 to 5,500,000. The use of spirits increased 66 per cent. between 1851 and 1881, and beer increased during the same period 15·75 per cent. The consumption of spirits, wine, and beer for 1881 amounted in value to 475,000,000f. Although the quantity is so small, it contained in 1880 no fewer than 125,000 places devoted to the sale of intoxicating liquors. There was a public house on the average for every 12 or 13 grown-up males. The suicides rose from 54 per million inhabitants in 1848 to 80 in 1883. The lunatics advanced from 720 per million inhabitants in 1846 to 1,470 in 1881. The inspector-general of Belgian prisons reports that four-fifths of the crime and social misery during the last quarter of a century has been directly attributable to intemperance. In France the sad effects of drunkenness once witnessed have been considerably lessened by the passing of a salutary Act. In 1875 the numbers punished for open drunkenness were 93,000, but by 1880 they had fallen to 60,000. Switzerland exhibits an unsatisfactory increase in the drink traffic. Between 1870 and 1880, the population advanced 6·5 per cent., but the public-houses increased by as much as 22 per cent. Austria furnishes a similar condition of things. In 1880 there were in Vienna alone 1,624 drink houses, and 6,103 persons were in that year arrested for being drunk. The hospitals, lunatic asylums, and prisons of the country all testify to the advance of drinking habits. It is suggested that the clergy, medical men, and schoolmasters of every nation could do much to mitigate this evil if their sympathies could be thoroughly roused. Continental workmen generally spend a large proportion of their earnings in drink without becoming or being classed as absolute drunkards.

EXTRAORDINARY ACTION FOR SLANDER AT EDINBURGH.

BEFORE Lord Fraser, John Laird, jun., manufacturer, Forfar, sued John Wilkie, house proprietor there, lately cashier in the employment of Wm. Laird and Co., manufacturers, and Alex. Lawson, Governor of the Poorhouse, Forfar, for £2,000 damages for alleged slander. The pursuer states that he had been a member of Forfar Town Council for about fifteen years prior to November last, when it became his turn to retire. During these years of that period he had been first Bailie of the burgh, and he offered himself for re-election, and was duly returned as a Councillor. He alleges that the defenders, having conceived great malice and ill-will towards him, resolved to take advantage of his candidature in order to injure him; and that on or about the 31st October they wrote, or caused to be written, a letter addressed to him at Denholm Lodge, and prefaced with the words—

"THE ASPIRANT PROVOST,"

The sin

That neither God nor man can well forgive—
"Hypocrisy."—*Tennyson's Sea Dreams.*

From scalp to sole one slough and crust of sin
Unfit for earth, unfit for heaven, scarce meet
For troops of devils.—*St. Symeon Stylites.*

The letter contained such passages as the following:—

Has it been your pleasure, as it was your duty, to observe the Fifth Commandment—"Honour thy Father and thy Mother?" Have you so conducted your life that you have on all occasions made it a rule to obey the requirements of the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Commandments? If you can retire into the innermost recess of your closet, and lay your hands on your heart and swear to the Almighty Ruler of the universe that you have in all respects striven to obey His laws, then your claims for our civic throne are strong and reasonable; but if, on the contrary, you spare no woman in your lust, and no man who, in the slightest degree, retarded your ambition, then, sir, I advise you as a friend to retire from the arena of public life, and seek forgiveness from thy God and the men and women you have injured.

To the crawling reptile who glories in dissimulation, falsehood, and trickery, such an elevation is calculated to make the unthinking imagine that moral rectitude is a humbug and that unblushing effrontery is meritorious. I ask you, sir, between this and Friday night to weigh these few words of advice and examine yourself closely if you are a sheep or a goat; if you are good wholesome grain or a noxious weed encumbering the ground. If you belong to the first, preserve, and success will bring honour and peace; but if your place is in the second, success can only bring disgrace and shame and what is the greatest punishment to the hypocrite, exposure and ridicule.

The letter was signed "Socrates," and, the pursuer says, falsely, calumniously, and maliciously and without probable cause represented that he was a man of immoral, depraved, and unscrupulous character, who deserved the contempt of all right-thinking persons, or made similar representations of and concerning him. He further alleges that the defenders caused the letter to be printed at Perth, in the form of a handbill, and to have caused copies of it to be sent on the 3rd November to upwards of 200 of the electors or inhabitants of Forfar, and to be placarded in public places; and that in consequence he has undergone the greatest sufferings and annoyance. Both defenders deny the averments of the pursuer imputing to them the slander, and plead that they should be assoilzied with expenses, Lawson stating that he knows nothing against and never made any representations against the pursuer's character. Issues have been ordered for the trial of the case.

HIGH COURT—JULY 27.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

218-83—M M Munshi—Thacker Chatoorbhooj Moorarjee and another, vs Wassudeo Ramchunderjee and others—Tobin and R, C, L and O, B and B, and Little, S F and N.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

Undefended New Long Cause.

216-85—Balkrishna and B—Loombaji Pandooji and others, vs Mohanaji Janooji and another.

For Consent Decree.

196-85—Bomanjee and H—Munchabai, vs Rahamutbai and others—Tyabjee and D

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

209-83—Little, S, F and N—Kanji Mulji, vs Gopali Purshotum—Mooljee, B B.

216-83—Muiji, B B—Gopaldas Purshotumdas and others, vs Canji Mulji and another—Little, S. F. and N.

268-83—Mulji, B B—Gopalji Purshotum and others, vs Canji Mulji—Little, S F and N.

15-83—E Wilkin—Ramchunder Rajina, vs Ramchunder Atmaram and others.

372-84—Hore, C and B—Esmail Haji Oosman, vs Haji Mahomed Haji Oosman and others—Jefferson, B and D, and Macfarlane and E.

51-85—Nana and H—Sorabji Hormusji Bottlewala and another, vs Nanabhoy Burjorji Bottlewala and another—Ardesir and H.

80-85—Payne, G and S—Hurunath Roopaji and others, vs Mahomed Haji Ally and others—Hore, C and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

304-83—Macfarlane and E—Mahomed Seedick Hajee Abdulla, vs Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and others—Jefferson, B and D and P., G and S—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 24.

Collins, Lt., 2nd N. I. C., on leave, from Poona.

JULY 25.

Walter, Lt., 19th N. I., on leave, from Deesa.
Pottinger, Col., R. Art., on duty, from Deesa.
Ostrehan, Col., Dy. Com. Gen., on duty, from Poona.
Nicholls, Lt., 9th M. I., on duty, en route from Secunderabad.
Curtis, Maj., R. A., on leave, from Dinapore.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 24.

Melvill, Lt., Mil. Acct. Gen., on duty, to Calcutta.

JULY 25.

Radcliffe, Capt., Bo. S. C., on duty, to Belgaum.
Walter, Lt., 19th N. I., on leave, to Deesa.
Curtis, Maj., R. Art., on general leave, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, July 24.

1. The usual monthly Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at Head Quarters on Thursdaynext, the 30th inst., at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

2. The Prospectus of the Poona Central Rifle Meeting to be held at Poona on the 1st October next and following days can be seen at Head Quarters.

3. Vol. W. R. Medcalf is transferred from "B." to "A." Company from this date.

By order,
A W. PRIOR, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By H E THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office,

Head-Quarters, Poona, 24th July 1885.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Grenadier N I—Lieut C S Montgomery, Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer and Quarter Master, vice Capt Aslett, who has vacated the appointment on promotion.

20th Reg N I—Surg W H Quicke, to officiate in medical charge during the absence of Surg Lowdell, or until further orders.

24th Regt N I—Lieut T H Henderson, 1st Batn North Staffordshire Regt, a candidate for the S C, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation. Dated 13th July 1885.

With reference to G G O No 420 of the 22nd instant, it is notified that the undermentioned officer has been Seconded under the terms of Clause VI of G G O No 392 of 1884:—

Lieut W St J Richardson, S C Wing Officer and Quarter-Master, 23rd N L I, Asst Mil Accty on probation.

With reference to G G O No 418 of the 22nd inst, Brigr-Genl Nimmo is posted to the Nusseerabad Brigade.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India on the 20th April 1885:—

Major C F Hughes, S C, Depy Asst Comy Genl, 2nd Class.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Royal Artillery—Capt C M T Western (6-1 Western Div) for six months on medical certificate.

2nd Royal Lancaster Regt—Capt H E Baker for six months on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Personal Staff—Lieut R W C Carnegy, R A, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General H H James, Comg Northern Div, to remain at Lucknow from 2nd Aug to 31st Aug 1885, in extension, on private affairs.

Staff—Capt J N Walker, Depy Asst Adjt Genl, Quetta Dit, for 120 days from date of departure, to Kurrachee, on private affairs, under Rule XXV of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

26th Regt N I—Capt A Wapshare, S C, from 2nd Aug to 1st Nov 1885, on urgent private affairs in India, under Rule 10 of the Furlough Regulations of 1875.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 21st July as compared with that for the 16th June:—

LIABILITIES.	June 16. Rs.	A.	P.	June 21. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	41,58,181	4	4	41,58,181	4	4
Treasury Balances	1,86,75,209	5	6	2,22,34,686	11	4
Other Deposits	2,58,82,866	10	9

NOVELTIES IN ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

BUTTER COOLERS.
Cut glass and electro-plated mounts, Rs. 15 to 50.

ICE PAILS.
In cut and engraved glass, with plated mounts, all electro-plated, oakwood and electro-plate Rs. 14 to 45.

MUGS & TANKARDS.
In electro-plate, plain or engraved, 1 quart, 1½ pint, 1 pint and ½ pint, Rs. 14 to 40.

LIQUOR FRAMES.
With 2 or 3 bottles, beautiful cut or engraved glass, on electro-plated nickle and oakwood frames, Rs. 52 to 210.

SALT CELLARS.
In electro-plate, plain and engraved or electro-plate and oak, sets of 4 or 6, Rs. 28 to 50 per set, in case.

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In electro-plate, cut glass with electro-plate mounts.
Daulton and other ware Rs. 17 to 75.

BREAKFAST CRUET FRAMES.
With call bell, mustard, pepper, salt, toast rack, 4 egg cups and butter, Rs. 108.
Ditto, with 2 egg cups Rs. 68.
Ditto, with 4 egg cups, without bells, Rs. 80, 96, and 72.

BREAKFAST CRUET FRAMES.
Small, a great variety of very pretty designs, Rs. 19 to 60.

CRUET FRAMES.
Large for the dinner table, 6 bottles Rs. 50 to 112.

PICKLE FRAMES.
With 2 and 3 cut glass bottles, Rs. 45 to 75.

TEA KETTLES.
Electro-plated, plain or chased, on stand, with spirit lamp, Rs. 57 to 117.

SALVERS.
In electro-plate round or oval, with or without handles, Rs. 18 to 135.

EPERGNES.
And centre pieces of the latest and most elegant designs, Rs. 50 to 600.

CLARET JUGS.
Beautiful cut and engraved glass with electro-plated mounts, Rs. 30 to 110.

EGG BOILERS.
With stands and lamps to boil eggs by steam at the breakfast table, an elegant article, easily managed, Rs. 24 to 60.
Ditto, Rs. 60 to 65.

EGG FRAMES.
With 2 and 4 cups, gilt inside, complete, Rs. 24 to 60.

INKSTANDS.
In great variety, all the new designs, Rs. 16 to 100.

NAPKIN RINGS.
Electro-plated, plain, and engraved, in sets of 2 and 6, Rs. 12 to 28.

GOBLETS.
Plain, engraved or embossed, or oakwood, with electro-plate, Rs. 16 to 54.

PRIZE CUPS.
With 2 handles and cover for 2 quarts. Handsomely engaved, Rs. 106 cash.

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July 4, 1885.

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CHOLERA PILLS CERTIFICATES.

MY DEAR MR. COTTER,—I am very glad to testify your Cholera Pills, which were at the last moment administered to my eldest son and got him back from death's door. I am so sure of the pills, and as well as of the decoction water, that nothing equals the medicine to my knowledge. I hope and trust that your pills be made known to the world at large and establish your reputation.
Yours faithfully,
Lahore, 19th April, 1882. H. C. MITTER.

I have much pleasure in testifying to your valuable Cholera Pills, to which I had to resort to once owing to one of my servant's boy taking seriously ill with that dreadful calamity. I can confidently recommend the pill to any one wishing to do good.
You have my full liberty to make use of this in any way you like. Yours truly,
Dated 19th April, 1882. FELIX BARTHOLEMY.

Lahore, 22nd April, 1882.

MY DEAR MR. COTTER,—I am greatly obliged and more thankful by your attending and using your valuable pills to my wife when she was severally attacked by *cholera* in the month of July, 1881. I should certainly say that if I had not got assistance from you, I am certain she never would have lasted, as she was on the last stage and given her up by the Doctor. Yours very truly,
HIRJEEBHOY EDULJEE SETNA.

Jubbulpore, 23rd April, 1882.

At Mr. T. H. Cotter's request I have much pleasure in certifying to the satisfactory results that have on all occasions attended the use of his pills in cholera cases during the late epidemic in Lahore. I was invariably associated with him in his labors during that time, and had every opportunity of personally observing its efficacy. In my own family it was the means, by God's blessing, of restoring my little girl to health, as she had the peculiar symptoms of the disease.
W. A. MERCHENT, Govt. Tele. Dept.

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It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gandy and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to use the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

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☞ The GUIDE for July has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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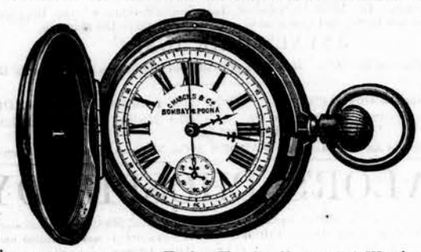

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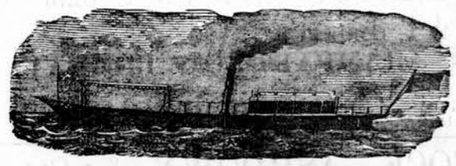

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